The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4515. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Adoption of the Civil Rights Bill by the Senate.

It is Passed by a Vote of Thirty Yeas to Seven Nays.

A Complete Copy of the Bill as Finally Adopted.

Spicy Debate Upon Printing the Evidence Taken by the Reconstruction Committee.

A Little Personal Breeze in the House of Representatives.

Further Consideration of the Habeas Corpus Bill.

Discussion Upon Financial Measures and the Currency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, March 15.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED.

The important event of the Senate session to-day, was the passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the form it came from the House. Each of the House amendments was adopted separately, upon demand from Mr. DAVIS for a separate vote, though the Senate was inclined to dispose of the whole matter in lump, and make a five minutes' affair of it. There appeared to be entire unanimity among the Republican Senators in favor of the bill, and but for the irrepressible Kentucky Senator, Mr. DAVIS, no doubt the Senate would have got through the bill in the space of time we have suggested. The vote stood 30 yeas to 7 nays. It remains now to be seen whether the President entertains any constitutional doubts about the powers exercised by Congress in the passage of this act.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Judging from the movement of Mr. MORRILL in the House to-day it would seem that the Ways and Means Committee have concluded to abandon the foreign loan clause of the Finance Bill. Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out that clause when the bill came up this afternoon. Mr. HULBURD, of New-York, proceeded to oppose the bill generally in a forcible speech. Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, followed in a characteristic speech, in which he stoutly defended the policy of Secretary MCCULLOCH and arraigned the opponents of that policy in a very trenchant manner—charging them with having early in the session when they were fresh from their constituents, indorsed that policy, and charging that now they had turned their backs upon the Secretary. Some of his allusions were very sarcastic and amusing.

The controversy between FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, and FRANCIS E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, as to the amount of money in the Treasury of the United States, came up incidentally in the House this afternoon, when Mr. HOOPER, the acting Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Currency, said that the wide difference which appeared from their semi-official statements had attracted the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means, which had appointed a sub-committee to investigate the matter, and who had found that the statements made on the 1st of March, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the amount of money in the Treasury was one hundred and sixteen millions, and not one hundred and seventy millions, as stated by Comptroller CLARKE, was correct. Mr. HOOPER further stated that the item of twenty-eight million dollars held by National Banks was included in the Secretary's statement, but that the item of fifteen million dollars of premium on gold, which Mr. CLARKE calls cash in the Treasury, was not included, and in their judgment could not be unless the gold was sold and the premium realized. The statements of Mr. CLARKE have attracted considerable attention, from his known character as a competent public officer and experienced financier, and it is quite probable that this report from the Ways and Means Committee will provoke a rejoinder from him, for it is a positive denial of his assumptions.

A LOYAL NORTH CAROLINA POSTMASTER.

Mr. G. G. LYNCH, a Postmaster in North Carolina at the commencement of the rebellion, when communication between that State and the City of Washington was first interrupted, had in his possession between $100 and $200 in coin, belonging to the Government, which he buried for safety. Recently the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department was informed by him of this fact, and that the money was at the order of the proper officer. A draft has accordingly been drawn for the amount in currency.

THE TESTIMONY OF MAJ.-GEN. CUSTER.

The Committee on Reconstruction have reported the testimony of Gen. CUSTER, who states that he has traveled all over Texas and found the mass of the people exceedingly bitter against the Government—more so than five or six months ago. He mentions, among other facts, that the Grand Juries have, during a few months past, found 500 indictments for the murder of Union men and others, but not one of the guilty parties has been convicted.

THE UNITED STATES NOT A BOTANY BAY.

The Secretary of State in a letter to Senator SUMNER details the facts in the case of the murderer of MARTIN BADER, recently pardoned by the Council of Basleland, Switzerland, on condition of his emigrating to this country. He was under sentence of confinement for twenty-four years in chains. The United States Consul, Mr. WILFE, at Basleland, informed the Council of Basleland that the United States was not a colony for convicts and criminals, and that the person pardoned would not be permitted to land in this country, but would be returned to Switzerland at the expense of those sending him hither.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

In consequence of the inconvenience and hardship which the present mode of paying pensions at New-York City is said to inflict upon United States pensioners, the Secretary of the Interior has despatched Mr. GEORGE C. WHITING, of his Department, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, to that city, with authority to investigate the matter and obtain such facts and information as will enable the Department to apply the correction.

INDEMNITY TO NAVY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

Since the introduction of a resolution in the Senate a short time ago, with a view of providing indemnity to all officers and seamen of the navy for personal losses sustained while in active service, the Fourth Auditor has been the recipient of many letters from those who consider themselves affected thereby—an erroneous impression prevailing that the resolution has passed.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Official news has been received by Señor ROMERO from El Paso, the seat of the Mexican Government, up to the 16th ult. President JUAREZ and his Government remain in undisputed possession of Northern Chihuahua. A French deserter, who arrived at El Paso, reported that the French forces had abandoned the City of Chihuahua on the 5th.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Civil Appropriation or Deficiency Bill was also passed by the Senate in the form it came from the House.

THE DEFALCATING TREASURY CLERK.

WALLACE WHITTLESEY, convicted in the Criminal Court of the abstraction of Government bonds, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000. The lightness in the penalty, was in consequence of the recommendation of the Jury to mercy, his good character previous to the larceny, his long imprisonment before his trial, and his evidently declining health.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Admiral STRINGHAM has not been before the Naval Committee as stated in yesterdays dispatch. He has written a letter to a member of the Committee, in which he sustains Admiral PORTER in his views as to the method of preserving iron-clad vessels, viz.: taking them out of water when not required for service, and commends New-London as the best place he knows of for the establishment of a navy-yard. Naval officers and nautical men generally favor the New-London site.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The liquor dealers are strongly represented here. They expect that GERRIT CLAY SMITH's bill will be passed this session, and they are preparing counsel and arguments to lay before the Committee of Ways and Means, whom they hope to convince that it is unjust to license the sale of liquor under the Internal Revenue Act, and then punish them for acting under the license.

THE CABINET.

There is no foundation for the statement that the friends of the President in Congress are urging upon him change in the Cabinet. No movement of the kind has been made, nor is any such contemplated. The Cabinet, so far as its action or expressions of opinion are concerned, is as MR. SEWARD said in New-York, a unit in support of the President.

MORE FALSEHOODS.

There is not a word of truth in the Philadelphia-Washington dispatch that Secretary MCCULLOCH consulted Attorney-General SPEED with reference to turning Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, out of office. Nor is there any truth in the telegram to the New-York *Tribune*, that at a special Cabinet Meeting yesterday the subject of turning Mr. CLARK out was considered. No suggestion of the kind has been made by Secretary MCCULLOCH, either in or out of the Cabinet, and these stories are made up out of whole cloth by persons who desire to bring about discord in the Administration.

PROTECTION AGAINST EXPATRIATED CRIMINALS.

The joint resolution reported to-day by Mr. SUMNER from the Committee on Foreign Relations, protesting against the action of the Cantonial Council of Basteland, Switzerland, as unfriendly and inconsistent with the comity of nations is based upon a communication from the State Department showing that one MARTIN BADER who was convicted of murder in the first degree by the authorities of Basleland, and sentenced to 24 years' imprisonment, but afterwards pardoned on condition that he would emigrate to the United States.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

The *Tribune* correspondent from this place has fallen into very serious mistakes and making very gross mis-statements concerning the action of the National Union Executive Committee appointed at Baltimore. He has stated two or three days in succession that this Committee has been holding meetings here to transfer the Union party, as he styles it, to the President; that there is great division among its members on the subject, and that the Committee has ordered fifty thousand copies of the President's speech on the 22d of February. Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, is Chairman and Treasurer of this Committee, and he authorizes me to say that there is not a particle of foundation for these statements. The Committee has not held any meeting here or elsewhere during the present year, nor have the differences between Congress and the President ever been the subject of action or discussion in the Committee. The Chairman regards the Committee as the organ and representative of the Union Party of the whole country, and thinks that the only legitimate action it can take is to promote harmony among all its members and carry into effect the principles and policy of those who are authorized to define and adopt them both. Whenever the time shall come when the Committee can be useful in this direction, it will be called together; but it has had no such meetings, taken no such action, held no such discussions, and proposed no such measures as those attributed to it daily in the Washington columns of the *Tribune*. The Congressional Committee is actively printing and distributing large numbers of the speeches made against the President and his policy, and no others. Whether this will promote harmony or strengthen the Union Party, every one can judge for himself. The conversation alleged by the *Tribune* to have recently taken place between the President and Senator SHERMAN is distinctly denied by the latter. Nothing of the sort occurred.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE......THURSDAY, March 15.

EUROPEAN CONVICTS SENT TO THIS COUNTRY.

MR. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, It appears from official correspondence that the authorities of Barseland, a canton in Switzerland, have recently undertaken to pardon a person convicted of murder, on the condition that he would emigrate to America, meaning thereby the United States; and there is reason to believe that similar pardons of persons convicted of infamous offences have been granted in other countries, now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States protests against such acts as unfriendly and inconsistent with the comity of nations, and hereby requests the President of the United States to cause a copy of this protest to be communicated to the representatives of the United States in foreign countries, with instructions to present it to the Government where they are accredited respectively, and to insist that no such acts shall, under any circumstances, be repeated.

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. RIDDLE, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, with the accompanying testimony, for the use of the Senate.

The committee recommended the printing of six thousand instead of ten thousand copies.

Mr. WADE hoped that the amendment of the committee would not be adopted. This was an important document, and ought to be circulated.

Mr. RIDDLE inquired if Mr. WADE knew the cost of the printing.

Mr. WADE said it would only be a difference between six thousand and ten thousand.

Mr. DAVIS—I would like to know upon what principle of justice and impartiality the evidence is taken. One gentleman of North Carolina, one of the truest and most honorable patriots in the land, gave me this information in relation to North Carolina. He informed me that the evidence of some men connected with the Freedmen's Bureau had been taken. He addressed a letter to a member of that committee requesting that witnesses whose names had been suggested by those who claimed seats in the Senate and House, should be allowed to give their evidence before the committee. When I last conversed with him he had received no such privilege as that. If a just and intelligent and impartial committee would seek for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in relation to this matter, the inquiry would be a subject of deep interest to the country, and the result of their labors should be presented to the country. But if that Committee proceeds upon the principle of suppressing evidence, suppressing the truth and silencing, or at least refusing to hear evidence in behalf of the gentlemen who claim seats in the two houses from the eleven excluded States, I for one am opposed to publishing at the public expense the results of their labors. I do not believe, at least I have very little faith in the various letters and information read to the Senate by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, presented to this body. I have no confidence whatever, or very little, in the testimony which the men in the employment of the Freedmen's Bureau give in relation to the state of public sentiment in the Southern States.

Mr. DAVIS then said that as a sample of the kind of evidence furnished by those employed by the Freedmen's Bureau, he would read from a speech made a few weeks ago by Gen. CLINTON B. FISKE, in Cincinnati, and published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He characterized the statement in it in relation to the treatment of negroes in Kentucky as false and calumnious.

Mr. WILSON said that since the Senator from Kentucky had risen, he had cut out of a paper a speech made by Col. W. B. THOMASSEN, now at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisville, Ky., who was formerly a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky. Col. THOMASSEN says, in his speech: "It is said there is no necessity for the Bureau in Kentucky. Our Senators in Congress have asserted that all the rights of the freedmen are protected by State laws." Now, my position enables me to say that neither Gen. PALMER's letter, nor Gen. FISKE's speech in Cincinnati has told more than a fraction of the truth upon that subject. Our State laws do not protect colored people. I have simply to say in regard to Gen. FISKE that he is a gentleman of talent and character, and a Christian man, whose word will go further in this nation than the assertion of every rebel sympathizer in Kentucky. As to Gen. PALMER, the country knows that he is an eminent citizen of Illinois. He is a native of Kentucky—a man of capacity and high character. He knows what is going on in that State.

Mr. WILSON then referred to the fact that military tribunals had repeatedly convicted men of cruel and inhuman treatment of negroes in Kentucky, and the evidence taken before these tribunals could not be controverted.

Mr. GRIMES said that as a member of the Reconstruction Committee having charge of the investigation of the condition of affairs in one of the rebel States, he felt called upon to say that there had not been a single instance of a name being presented to the Committee by any man claiming a seat in Congress from the rebel States, in which the individual had not been sent for and examined. As to Gen. FISKE, he would say that he came here at the request of the Committee, having been sent for by the Secretary of War. He did not come here of his own accord, as was charged by Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that so far as he knew there had not been a single application made by any one claiming a seat in which the individual suggested had not been examined. But one application had been made to him personally, and that came by letter, and was a request to introduce testimony. It was granted, as all others were.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that as a member of the Reconstruction Committee and of a Sub-Committee having in charge the investigation of the condition of Louisiana, Texas and Florida, he felt called upon to deny the assertions of Mr. DAVIS that there had been partiality in the selection of witnesses. No application had been denied. Every witness named by persons claiming seats in Congress had been examined.

Mr. JOHNSON, as a member of the Reconstruction Committee, also felt called upon to say that every witness whose name had been suggested by any one claiming a seat in Congress had been examined on that sub-committee, of which he (JOHNSON) was a member. Out of fifteen persons examined, thirteen had been suggested by persons claiming seats from the lately rebellious States.

Mr. DAVIS said that a North Carolina gentleman of known character and reputation had told him he had been denied the privilege of introducing testimony before that Committee.

Mr. CONNESS replied to Mr. DAVIS, favoring the printing of the large number of copies that the original resolution provided for.

Mr. DAVIS rose, but gave way to Mr. TRUMBULL, who said that he observed a disposition to debate this resolution, and he therefore moved to postpone the subject for the present.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Oh! let us take a vote on this.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I would like to see the Senate come to a vote; but the Senator from Kentucky has just risen, and when he rises there is no telling when he will take his seat. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS said the Senator from Illinois must admit that the provocation was very great for a long speech just now; but he would promise to occupy only a few minutes.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I will give way to the Senator from Kentucky if he will get through in a few minutes. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS took the floor and spoke of the administration of military affairs in Kentucky.

Mr. HENDRICKS said as a matter of economy it was worth while to reflect that the printing expenses of the Government had gone up from a few hundred thousand to over two millions per annum. He would vote for the printing of the report, however, believing it important for the country to know the proceeding of the Committee, whose appointment he considered unfortunate. In the course of debate, he (HENDRICKS) had heard it asked whether rebels, dripping with the blood of loyal men, should be admitted to Congress. That was not the question. There was an oath, which it was not proposed to repeal, which would keep voluntary rebels out. He was in favor of the admission of men whose loyalty could not be questioned, and he believed all such should be admitted.

The question was then taken on the amendment to strike out ten thousand and insert six thousand. The amendment was disagreed to, and the original resolution was passed.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the Civil Rights Bill, the question being on concurrence in the House amendments.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the bill upon the table, and rose to address the Senate.

The Chair—(Mr. FOSTER)—A motion to lay the bill on the table is not debatable. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—Then I move to postpone it till December next. Is that debatable?

The CHAIR—It is debatable in so far as it relates to the merits of postponement.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded with some remarks on the general merits of the bill, and was about to read some sections of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL rose to a point of order. He said that the bill is not before the Senate for discussion. It passed the Senate, and it has passed the House of Representatives with certain amendments. The question now is, Will the Senate concur with the House in its amendments? We cannot vote on the bill again, but only on these amendments; and of course we cannot discuss a question upon which we cannot vote. All the amendments have been adopted except the last one, which is now pending. The Senator from Kentucky moves to postpone the bill until the 1st of December. That does not bring up a discussion on the merits of the bill, which the Senator proposes to read, because we cannot vote on the bill. It has passed the Senate. I insist, as he proposes to read the bill and discuss it, that it is out of order to discuss a bill upon which the Senate cannot vote.

The Chair gave the opinion that the merits of a bill could not be discussed on a motion to postpone. Reasons might be given for postponement and against postponement, but the general merits of the bill must not be discussed.

Mr. DAVIS inquired if it would be in order for him to show that Congress had no right to pass such a bill at all.

The Chair said the only question that could be discussed by Mr. DAVIS was the postponement until next December.

Mr. DAVIS said if that were so he would withdraw that motion and move to postpone indefinitely.

The Chair stated that the motion to postpone indefinitely would not allow of discussion any more than the motion to postpone till December.

Mr. DAVIS—Well, if I don't make anything by the change, I will adhere to my original motion. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would not object to the Senator from Kentucky attempting to show that the last amendment proposed by the House was unconstitutional.

Mr. DAVIS said he would show that the whole bill, including the last section, was unconstitutional; and he addressed the Senate at length on this question.

At the conclusion of Mr. DAVIS' remarks the last amendment of the House was agreed to.

The bill, as it has passed both Houses and will be presented to the President for his signature, is as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to be entitled to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And that any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory, to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains and penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act; and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts of judicial tribunal of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act, and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been, or shall be commenced in any State Court, against any such person for any such cause whatsoever, civil or military, or any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, trespass, or wrong done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act, or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court, in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect, but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against the law. The common law as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the Court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be extended, and govern said Courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the District-Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested or imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial Courts as by this act have cognizance of the offence, and with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

SEC. 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and on examination to discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

SEC. 6. And such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence, and the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act they are hereby authorized and empowered within their counties respectively to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits Slavery in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid directly or indirectly to escape from the custody of the officer or other persons legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice, or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper Court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 8. That the District-Attorneys, the Marshals, their Deputies, and the Clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing with food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such Commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District-Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district and at such time as he may designate for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer when any such requisition shall be received by him to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE NEW-JERSEY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Senate to take up the case of the Senator from New-Jersey, Mr. STOCKTON, which had been referred, on a protest from the Legislature of that State, to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Deficiency Bill, which contains, among other things, the following: For completing the dome of the Capitol, $50,000; for defraying the expenses of Mr. LINCOLN's funeral, $30,000; for purchasing files of leading American newspapers for the library of Congress, $1,500; to enable the Joint Committee on the Library to pay the first installment due on a contract made with WM. H. POWELL for a naval picture to be placed in the Capitol, in pursuance of a joint resolution, approved March 2, 1865, $2,000; to supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, $170,000; for the purchase of the property in Washington City known as Ford's Theatre, for the deposit and safe keeping of documentary papers relating to the soldiers of Army of the United States, and of the Museum of the Medical and Surgical Department of the Army, $100,000. For plates, engraving, printing and paper for national currency notes, $250,000.

The Finance Committee recommended the striking out of the following proviso, inserted by the House in connection with the foregoing appropriations:

Provided that hereafter no portrait of any living person shall be engraved or placed upon any of the bonds, securities or postal currency of the United States. The proviso was stricken out. For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts by telegraph—$40,800.

SEC. 5. Authorizes the President to expend during the fiscal year ending the 30th day of June, 1866, so much of the appropriation of March 22, 1861, as he may deem expedient and proper, not exceeding in the whole $10,000 for compensation to the United States Marshals, District-Attorneys and other persons employed in enforcing the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade for any services they may render, and for which no allowance is otherwise provided by law; and also so much of said appropriation as may be necessary to pay the salaries of the judges and arbiters appointed by him pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 11, 1862, entitled an act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African Slave-trade and for the expenses of the mixed Courts of Justice provided for by said treaty.

Pending the consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY, the Senate acts granting aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Town of Folsom to the Town of Placerville, in the State of California, and also for railroad and telegraph line from Placerville to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in the State of Nevada, were taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION AND PERSONALITIES.

Mr. SMITH obtained leave to make a personal explanation, and he sent up to be read an article from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in reference to a resolution, offered by him December last, admitting the privileges of the floor to Col. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, member elect from that State.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he did not see that this was a personal explanation, and he was not willing that the morning hours should be expended in defending somebody else.

Mr. SMITH replied, with much excitement in his manner, saying he had no doubt that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) thought this was rather a curious question, but he (Mr. SMITH) was determined to let him understand that he stood here willing and able, and determined to defend a soldier of the Union, let the attack come from what quarter it might.

Mr. STEVENS—Then I object to any defence of a soldier of the Union by the gentleman, unless it be a defence of himself. His remarks are not personal to himself.

The Speaker stated that the gentleman from Kentucky had asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation; that the Chair had twice asked whether there was any objection, and that no objection had been made. The gentleman should, however, confine himself to a personal explanation, and not open a wide range of debate in regard to other subjects and persons.

The article in question was read by the Clerk.

Mr. MORRILL made the question of order that there was nothing in that article relating to the genteman from Kentucky.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Kentucky alleges that it is intended to reflect on him for having offered a resolution to admit a rebel representative. He desires to vindicate himself. The Chair thinks that comes clearly within the purview of a personal explanation, and opens a wide range of debate.

Mr. BANKS, in support of the Chair, said it had been always understood that when the House gave its unanimous consent to a member to make personal explanation, it waived all its rules, and the member himself was the only judge of what was necessary to explain his personal position. That was the uniform ground taken, and that was in order to warn the House against giving unanimous consent.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that that had always been the understanding and he fully concurred with what the gentleman from Massachusetts said.

The Speaker stated that he had always insisted, since he had occupied the Chair, that a gentleman, in making a personal explanation, must state the grounds on which he is aggrieved and must render his remarks in some degree relevant to that subject. The Chair thinks there is a reason in that, and the gentleman from Kentucky is clearly in order while vindicating himself from what he deems an unjust attack upon him for opposing a resolution giving the privileges of the floor to a member elect who, it is asserted in the article read, sharpened his toothpick on the skulls of Union soldiers.

Mr. SMITH went on to discuss the *status* of the late rebel States, denouncing the theory that they were out of the Union as a damnable heresy.

Mr. BROOMALL raised the point of order that the language used by the gentleman from Kentucky was out of order in pronouncing the opinion of a majority of the House as a damnable heresy.

Mr. SMITH—I did not say anything about the majority. I said that the opinion entertained by the House in that connection was damnable; and I repeat that I say further—

The SPEAKER—The Chair sustains the point of order. The gentleman has no right to reflect in such language on the decision or action of the House.

Mr. SMITH—I did not reflect on the decision of the House.

Mr. BANKS—Then the question arises whether the gentleman shall be allowed to proceed or not.

Mr. STEVENS—I object. We have got enough of it.

Mr. SMITH (excitedly)—I suppose you have, but not so much as you will have.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Kentucky, under the demand made that the rule shall be enforced, must take his seat. The Chair will have the rule read.

The rule was read by the Clerk.

Mr. BROOMALL—I demand now the enforcement of the rule.

The SPEAKER—The question is, Shall the gentleman from Kentucky be allowed to speak in order?

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and leave was refused by the House—55 to 70 votes.

Mr. SMITH (again rising)—I rise to a personal explanation.

Mr. MORRILL called for the regular order, but finally the House agreed to give the gentleman from Kentucky five minutes' time.

Mr. SMITH said he understood that it had been observed by some members that a remark which he had made a moment ago was the reason why he had been refused leave to proceed. The remark was intended for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS.) That gentleman's language was that he had had enough of what I was saying, and I remarked, "Very well; it may be you have, but I will give you more of it." My object was to be personal to him, not to the House. He closed his remarks with a declaration of love for the Union and sworn hostility to secession.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not rise to answer what had been said personal to himself. He would simply repeat what he had once before said, that "what no gentleman would utter, no gentleman could answer."

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made special order for Thursday next.

A RAILROAD IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH, of Maryland, introduced an act to authorize the extension and construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The House resumed, during the morning hour, the consideration of the bill to amend the act relating to the *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March, 1863.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, consumed the remainder of his hour left from yesterday, when the morning hour expired, in arguing against the constitutionality and principles of the bill.

Mr. CONKLING desired to suggest an amendment to the bill, so as to make it give a more complete and definite indemnity to the Secretary of War. He said that, in performing the great task which the rebellion had devolved upon him, and which he had performed so ably and so well, the Secretary of War had incurred very grave responsibilities, and had exposed himself to litigation, if not liability, for the acts which he had been compelled to do. Acting in good faith, acting on the highest considerations connected with the public good, the Secretary had been compelled to direct to be done, and to do those acts for which possibly he might not have in all cases that technical warrant which would exempt him from litigation. He desired to be informed whether the Judiciary Committee were prepared to offer such amendments to the bill as would give full indemnity to the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that the Judiciary Committee was now considering a bill looking to the indemnity to which the gentlemen referred.

Mr. CONKLING said he was very glad to hear it, and would vote for a judicious bill on that subject.

Mr. SHELLABARGER mentioned the case of some persons being under indictment in Grant County, Ky., for having, in the arrest of some notorious guerillas, shot one of them, and he stated that they would be tried, convicted and executed, and asked whether this bill covered such cases as that.

Mr. HARDING wanted to know what authority the gentleman had for reporting these persons would be condemned and executed.

Mr. SHELLABARGER gave as his authority, first, the fact that the persons were indicted, and second, the fact that one of them had made that statement to him, based on what he regarded as the state of public opinion.

Mr. HARDING suggested that the trial could be removed to another county by change of venue.

Mr. COOK stated that the bill would cover such a case; but if not, its phraseology could be changed to make it do so. Several cases of the same description had been brought to the attention of the Committee.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over to the next morning hour.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The Speaker obtained consent to appoint a third member on the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and appointed Mr. TROWBRIDGE.

PETITION OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, presented a petition of the Adams Express Company, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the issue to it of legal-tender notes, in place of like notes destroyed by fire, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE DUTY ON BARLEY.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a petition of Messrs. OGDEN & COTALAN, of New-York, praying for a reduction of the duty on barley imported from the British Provinces, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DARLING presented the petition of brewers in the City of New-York for a reduction of duty on barley, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE LOAN BILL.

The House then proceeded, as a special order, to the consideration of the Loan Bill.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following amendment to the bill: Strike out the following proviso:

Provided, That the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States may be made payable, both principal and interest, in the coin or currency of the country in which they are made payable, but shall not bear a rate of interest exceeding five per centum per annum.

Mr. HULBURD addressed the House. He referred, on the opening of his remarks, to a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 10, showing serious errors in the report of the Secretary as to the money on hand on the 1st of March. The total amount returned by the Secretary was $106,018,959. The amount which the Comptroller claims as being in the custody of the Secretary on the 1st of March was $166,768,944, making a discrepancy between the two statements of over fifty millions. Mr. HULBURD desired to have from the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency an explanation of this discrepancy.

Mr. HOOPER, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, rose to give the explanation asked. The Secretary of the Treasury had represented the amount of coin in the Treasury on the 1st of March as $55,000,000, and of currency $60,000,000, making a total of $116,000,000. The letter to which the gentleman from New-York referred stated that that was inexcusably erroneous, and that the Secretary has omitted to include the amount deposited in National Banks, and other items amounting together to more than $50,000,000. The Committee of Ways and Means having seen that letter had appointed a sub-committee to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the statement that the sub-committee had learned that the amount of money in the National Banks had been included in the Secretary's calculation, and had made a part of the $116,000,000 reported by the Secretary. Therefore, the Comptroller in adding that sum of $28,000,000 in the National Banks was mistaken, as that sum had already been included. The Comptroller had further stated that there was an amount of United States notes that had been retired, but which the Secretary should not have retired, but the fact was that they were retired. He would not now go into the question whether the Secretary had the authority to retire them. It had been done, and therefore, that amount was not in the Treasury. The Comptroller had then added a sum of one million three hundred thousand for the difference between the amount of seven-thirties purchased and of five-twenty bonds sold, saying that that money should be in the Treasury; also, because the Secretary had no authority to make that disposition of the bonds, but the fact was that that disposition had been made, and therefore that amount was not in the Treasury. The Comptroller had then added fifteen millions for the value of gold beyond currency; that is, if the Secretary undertook to sell his gold, he would get for premiums on it fifteen millions. The fact was that the coin had not been sold, and therefore the amount of premium could not be in the Treasury. There was, therefore, no reason to suppose that the monthly statement of the Secretary was not entirely accurate. The result of the investigation made by the Sub-Committee was that $116,000,000 was the correct amount in the Treasury on the 1st of March.

Mr. HULBURD, after stating the amount of the present debt, and the amount that will become due in the next two years, swelling up to near $1,700,000,000, said provision must be made either by immediate heavy taxation or by funding. He avowed his belief that for the present the maximum of taxation had probably been reached. That if the system so ably recommended by the Revenue Commission, as he hoped should be adopted, for years it could be expected to yield our government expenditures and interest on the public debt only some $767,000,000 per annum, and resort must be had to funding. He examined at some length the loan acts of June, 1864, and March, 1865, and contended that they yet contained unexhausted power sufficient to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund all the interest-bearing obligations of the Government. This he thought should be sufficient. He strenuously objected to granting the power in addition to retire by paying or funding the non-interest bearing legal tenders, a species of currency everywhere popular and acceptable, until the short obligations were provided for. In reference to the foreign feature or proviso of the bill, he contended that, as all our short obligations were now held at home, the holders were able to and would gladly receive in exchange five-twenty bonds having a long fixed term of years to run, and that there was no necessity, since war expenditures had ceased, that we should go abroad, hat in hand, to borrow money. He pointed out the danger of such a course in case of a foreign panic should take place. He said our stocks would be thrust back upon our market; and that disastrous consequences would ensue if we too were in the throes of a crisis. He said if the loan was offered and taken at five per cent., after commissions, expenses, &c., were deducted, there would be very little saving. Instead of legislating inducements for it to be taken abroad, we might regret we had not more prevalent inducements to keep our stocks at home. He examined at considerable length the bearing of the foreign feature upon the resumption of specie payments, and failed to find a justification of it even as a preparation thereto. He contended that there could be no resumption until the short obligations of the Government were out of the way; that resumption must be the simultaneous act of the Government and of the banks, preceded by contraction of paper circulation, by economy, by manufactures, and of course by exportation of surplus productions; then there could be resumption, and it could be maintained. He referred to the fact that after July 1, State bank notes would by taxation be driven from circulation, and that that would produce contraction, perhaps as much as the Secretary and business men would care to see in the country or on 'Change. He objected that the bill continued in peace the vast war powers of the Secretary over the currency and the business of the country. He thought the Secretary should give public notice of kind and amount, and the priority of presentation of the liabilities to be retired. This done, the business of the country could and would accommodate itself to it. He spoke of the accumulation of money in the Treasury. He thought the temporary loan should be paid off and discontinued. He said the surplus gold was pledged, after paying interest, to the creation of a sinking fund; while that might have been inexpedient in time of war, now there were no excuses at least for its nonappropriation to the curtailment of the national indebtedness. He suggested that it might be well to authorize the Secretary to receive ten per cent. of the customs receipts of one hundred dollars and over in legal-tenders, and cancel the same, or receive the whole in gold, and use the surplus in the purchase and cancellation of legal-tenders, declaring that would be a legitimate use of the excess, and would in time, of itself, pave the way for the resumption of specie payments. He concluded by declaring his belief that, by the aid of such Government appliances, economic and thrifty habits of the people, and the development of all our vast and varied resources, we should ere long be in the full enjoyment of the age of gold, and become in very deed the great Republic of the age.

Mr. WENTWORTH next addressed the House. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had never before made a speech that was not extemporaneous; but the hour rule prevailed in the House, and he was a Union law-abiding man, and had tried to write out what he could read in an hour. Probably no other man has thought as he did. He was the very member in the House who had voted to refund to Gen. JACKSON the amount of his fine, and had voted to admit Texas. [Laughter.] He then proceeded to read his speech with much emphasis and action, while the numerous extracts contained in it were being read by the Clerk, which made it a sort of duet performance that amused the House considerably. He contended that the interests both of capital and labor required a fixed standard of value. Alluding to the gathering excitement against exempting United States bonds from taxation, he said that could only be quieted by sending more of those bonds abroad, and by providing a permanent sinking fund.

He was for the immediate completion of the Pacific Railroad as the best means of developing our mineral resources, and for setting apart the proceeds of our mines as a sinking fund, which he argued would cancel our debt in twenty years.

He was for issuing bonds only to pay debts already contracted. The debt policy should stop and the Government should pay as it went. The annual expenses of the Government, except the interest of the public debt, should be paid from the duties on imports, and the interest on the public debt should be paid from the proceeds of the internal revenue tax, which, under his policy, would be annually reduced, and be finally abolished in twenty years. He spoke of the Comptroller of the currency as being engaged in thwarting the efforts of the administration to bring about the earliest practicable return to specie payment, and as desiring to dilute the currency.

Mr. PRICE asked whether the gentleman charged the Comptroller of the Currency with diluting the currency or desiring to thwart the return to specie payment?

Mr. WENTWORTH replied that he saw the Comptroller of the Currency every day in the House talking and lobbying with members, while Mr. MCCULLOCH, against whom he was lobbying, was where he ought to be, at his desk, attending to his business.

Mr. PRICE thought that that was no answer to his question, and he insisted on an answer.

Mr. WENTWORTH suggested that the gentleman from Iowa would propose a resolution, calling for a select committee to examine into the matter.

Mr. PRICE submitted that until that was done, it was unjust to make a wholesale charge against a public officer, who stood high in the estimation of the people.

Mr. WENTWORTH thought that a subordinate who found himself in direct conflict with his chief should not remain in office.

Mr. PRICE would then understand that the gentleman from Illinois made no charge against the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. WENTWORTH repeated the suggestion that the gentleman from Iowa (PRICE) should prepare a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee while he went on with his speech.

Mr. PRICE remarked that he had only said what he had because the gentleman assailed was not here, and could not be here to be heard.

Mr. WENTWORTH, (looking round to the lobby with an air of wonder) Where is he gone? He was there a few minutes ago. (Laughter.)

Mr. PRICE—Whether here or not, the gentleman knows very well that he cannot be heard in his own defence.

Mr. WENTWORTH said he was not the man to talk ill of a person behind his back, even although that person might be connected with the brokers, gamblers and speculators of New-York. If it were true that the Comptroller of the Currency was engaged in thwarting the efforts of the Administration to bring about the earliest practical return to specie payment and in diluting the currency, then he (WENTWORTH) would vote for an appropriation to furnish the Comptroller's room with a history of the French Assignats, of JOHN LAW's South Sea scheme, and of the paper money system of the late Southern Confederacy, whose Secretary of the Treasury cured and all financial diseases with the hair of the same dog. Resumption by expansion was the old story of the frog that wanted to get out of the well by jumping up two feet every day and falling back three feet every night.

Mr. KASSON, by permission of the gentleman from Illinois, read a letter from a New-York merchant, in which it was stated that in the purchase and sale of teas, for instance, the transactions were carried on in gold. He read this for the purpose of showing that the people were already moving, even in advance of the Government, for a return to the specie basis in their own transactions.

The House then adjourned.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

A Quarantine Bill Reported—The New-York Central Fare Bill—It is Simultaneously Introduced in Both Houses—A Bill to Protect Tenants in the City of New-York—Another Street Railroad all Over Town—More Notaries Public Wanted—Meeting of the Trustees of the Cornell University.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 15, 1866.

The bill in relation to Quarantine at the port of New-York, reported this morning from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, provides that the Governor, immediately after the passage of the act, shall appoint three citizens of the State, who, in connection with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, shall be a Board of Commissioners, who shall give bonds in the sum of $25,000 each for the faithful discharge of their duties. The Commissioners shall report to the Comptroller. One of the Commissioners, to be designated by the Governor, shall, under the advice and direction of the Board, have general charge of the erection and fitting up of the hospital, and his salary shall be fixed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller. Neither of the other Commissioners shall receive any compensation for his services, but shall receive pay for necessary expenses incurred in the prosecution of his duties. The Commissioners are to employ architects, engineers and others, and may elect one of their number President and another Treasurer. The Commissioners are clothed with full power to erect a hospital on the West Bank Shoals, plans of which shall be submitted to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, to be approved by them. The Commissioners are also to sell at public auction the real estate of the State in the town of Castleton known as the Marine Hospital grounds, except the portion occupied by the Health Officer. The bill, which is quite lengthy, contains miscellaneous provisions for carrying the foregoing objects into effect.

As hinted at in my previous letter, Judge SELDEN this morning introduced a bill to regulate fare on the New-York Central Railroad, which provides that the Company may demand and receive for carrying any passenger and his ordinary baggage on a train for which the average speed is regulated by said company at 20 miles or less, but not less than 15 miles an hour, two cents per mile; for carrying such passenger on a train for which the average speed is regulated at 25 miles, or less, but not less than 22 miles an hour, two and a half cents per mile; for carrying such passenger on a train for which the average speed is regulated at 30 miles or more per hour, three cents per mile. The Company shall run one train each way every day, except Sunday, for which the average speed is between fifteen and twenty miles an hour, and the fare two cents per mile; and such train shall not pass any regular passenger station without stopping. The Company shall carry all freight offered it with all possible dispatch, and shall make no discrimination in favor of freight from other States. Senator PIERSON, to-day, introduced precisely the same bill in the Senate.

Mr. CREAMER's bill for the better protection of tenants in the City of New-York, provides that no person occupying any tenement-house in the City of New-York, nor his property or furniture, shall be removed from the premises on account of the nonpayment of any additional rent other than what was agreed to be paid by such tenant in his or her original or first agreement, unless on the first day of May in each year. All agreements between landlords and tenants shall hold good until the 1st of May following, unless occupants of the dwellings desire to vacate the premises, in which case they may do so.

Senator SUTHERLAND's bill providing for a railroad in Lexington-avenue, names as corporators: Reuben H. Cadliff, Joseph Mills, George H. Bedell, George S. Wright, Samuel R. Jacobs, Daniel Miller, George W. Bull, Alexander McGuire, C. C. Baker, and others. The route commences at Sixty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, thence to Lexington-avenue, to Gramercy-square, to Irving-place, to Fourteenth-street, to Fourth-avenue, to Eighth-street and Astor-place, to Lafayette-place, to Great Jones-street, across Broadway to Amity-street, to Mercer-street and to Amity to Laurens-street, along Mercer to Laurens-street, to Canal-street, to Spring-street, West-street to Hoboken Ferry. Also, from Lexington-avenue at Thirty-fourth-street to Thirty-fourth-street Ferry; also, from Lafayette-place to Astor-place, to Broadway; also, from Sixty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue along the avenue whenever it shall be opened and graded.

Although the State already has an army of Notaries Public, large enough to repel any invasion if they were called out, Senator THOS. MURPHY to-day introduced a bill providing that the Governor shall appoint one hundred more of these officers in the City of New-York. The same Senator introduced a bill making Tompkins-square, New-York City, a parade ground for the National Guard.

The trustees of the Cornell University held their first annual meeting at the State Agricultural Rooms yesterday. Among the trustees present were Gov. FENTON, Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, Hon. E. CORNELL, Hon. WM. KELLY, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, Hon. GEO. W. SCHUYLER, Hon. C. J. FOLGER, Gen. J. M. READ, Jr., and others. Senator CORNELL presided, and presented an elaborate report of the affairs of the institution, which were ordered printed.

Senator WHITE presented a report from the Building Committee, together with plans of buildings, &c. The Committee was authorized to commence active building operations at once.

A Committee, consisting of Senators White and Folger, and Messrs. Kelly, J. Stanton Gould and Brooks, was appointed to frame a code of by-laws and present a plan of educational organization. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the long and elaborate discussions of the meeting, and the utmost confidence prevailed in the Board of their ability to fulfill the great expectations of the people, and the designs of the munificent donor by whose liberality the University has been established. PERSIMMONS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 15.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. C. G. CORNELL—Relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department; relative to grade of Eighth-avenue; for the better protection of oysters planted in Richmond County.

By Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—To incorporate the New-York City Sunday School Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also, to incorporate a company to keep valuables secure from fires, burglars and mobs. Also, declaring Tompkins-square a public parade ground for the National Guard, and to provide for grading the same. Also, to provide for an additional number of Notaries Public in New-York.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York.

By Mr. PIERSON—Regulating passengers' fare on the New-York Central Railroad on all trains running twenty miles per hour, and not less than sixteen miles, at two cents per mile; on trains running twenty-five miles per hour, or not less than twenty-two miles, at two and a half cents per mile; and on trains running thirty miles or more per hour, three cents per mile.

By Mr. PEARSON—To provide for a Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools in Brooklyn.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND—For a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other streets in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Sisters of the Poor of St. Frances, in New-York.

For extending provisions of general manufacturing law to business of building or keeping a hotel.

Incorporating the San Souci Building Association.

Mr. LA BAU introduced a bill to establish a Metropolitan Board of Public Works, to consist of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, whose duties shall be connected with the construction, maintenance, repairing and supplying of the public buildings and other public works of the City of New-York, and the purchase or leasing of sites therefor; said Board to embrace within its jurisdiction all the City Departments except the Police, Fire and Health Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Charities.

The consideration of the Senate resolutions on national affairs, heretofore adopted by the Assembly, was resumed.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. JEWETT moved to refer the Niagara frontier Police Bill to the Committee of Nine to report it complete.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the motion.

After debate Mr. WILLIAMS moved to make the bill the special order for Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BAKER—For the better inspection of steamboilers.

By Mr. GOODRICH—To prohibit officers of corporations from selling stocks or bonds of any corporation with which they are connected.

By Mr. MAURICE—To reorganize the Judicial districts of the State. Also to limit liability of innkeepers.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To provide for the construction of a permanent quarantine establishment in the port of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHEBACHER—Relative to the Fifty-fifth Regiment National Guard.

By Mr. WEED—To regulate the fare of street railroads in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. TRACY—For a railroad in Cortland, Dey and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—For a railroad in Nineteenth and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. TUCKER—To amend the act relative to Public Administrator of New-York.

Also, to amend Revised Statutes relative to report of deaths to Public Administrator of New-York.

For a bridge over Harlem River at Berrian's Landing.

By Mr. OAKEY—To improve Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. JENKINS—To provide for an appointment of Presiding Justices in the Supreme Court.

Also, to regulate routes of the Broadway Stage Company, New-York.

By Mr. DONOHUE—For an elevated railroad in Broadway, Spring and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. JENKINS—In relation to public markets in New-York.

By Mr. WORTH—To extend and open South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

By Mr. T. E. STEWART—For a railroad in Houston and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. PITTS—To promote fidelity in office in New-York City.

By Mr. POMEROY—To incorporate the Lockport National Savings' Bank.

By Mr. GOODRICH—To create Fire and Water Districts in Kings and Queens Counties.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—For relief of the High Bridge Railroad Company.

Also, to regulate the use of the basins at foot of Spring-street, New-York.

Also, for the construction of a Patent Elevated Railway in Broadway.

By A. W. PALMER—For the establishment of the Hudson River Hospital for Insane.

By Mr. GOODRICH—For the construction of a tunnel and railroad in Kings County.

By Mr. COVELL—To incorporate the New-York Northern City Railroad Company.

By Mr. SELDEN—To regulate the fare on the New-York Central Railroad, provides that one passenger train shall be run over the said road each day, at an average speed of between fifteen and twenty miles per hour, on which fare shall be 2 cents per mile; on trains running at the speed of twenty-five miles and not less than twenty-two miles per hour, at 2½ cents; on trains which the average speed is regulated at thirty miles or over per hour, 3 cents per mile.

SEC. 8. Provides that it shall be the duty of the Company to carry freight offered to it from this State with as much dispatch as possible, and that no discrimination shall be made in favor of freight from other States.

By Mr. BUCKMAN—To incorporate the New-York Transit and Transportation Company.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To incorporate the Manhattan Warehousing and Elevator Company of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

For providing that hereafter only the expenses of successful claimants of seats in either branch of the Legislature shall be paid.

Mr. ANDERSON said he introduced a bill a few days since to create a Board of Commissioners of Wharves. He did so at the request of one of his constituents, not knowing its provisions. He did not want it understood that he favored the bill.

To amend the charter of the Jews' Hospital in New-York.

To regulate and increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police Force.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 15, 1866.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R...	104¼	500 N. Y. Central...b10	93
17,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	103¾	1200 do..............	93
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	103⅝	700 do..............	93¼
3,000 U. S. 5s, '71 R...	97½	1000 do..............	93
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C...	95½	400 do...........b3	93⅛
36,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	100	600 do...........s3	93
79,000 do...Sec. Ser.	99¾	100 do...........b10	93¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue....	99¾	100 do...........b30	93¾
5,000 do....	99¾	800 Erie R..........	83¾
40,000 N. Y. St. 7s. Bounty Loan....	96¾	500 do..............	83¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	89½	300 do..............	83
3,000 Missouri 6s....	73½	200 Mich. Cen. R...b10	103
5,000 do....2d call	73	100 do...........b10	103½
8,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R....	73½	2800 Reading R........	101¾
2,000 do....	73½	800 do..............	101⅞
20,000 O. & M. Cer....	25½	400 do...........b10	101⅝
10,000 do....	25¼	1500 do..............	101⅞
1,000 Erie 4th M....	94	500 do...........s10	101¾
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	93	100 do...........s30	101
2,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	99½	300 do.....2d call	101¾
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	94	100 Mich. S. & N. I....	79
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	92	400 do..............	79
10 Cen. National B'k..	107½	1000 do..............	79
25 Am. Ex. Bank....	111	1900 do..............	79
25 Fourth N. Bk....	97½	100 do...........s30	79
60 do....	98	300 do.....2d call	79
100 Ninth Nat. Bank...	107	100 Ill. Central R....	118
100 Canton Co....	46	100 do...........s30	118½
200 Central Coal....	44	14 do..............	120
100 Cum. Coal P....	43¾	200 Clev. & Pitts....	78¼
100 Spring M. Coal....	45½	1600 do..............	78¼
100 West. Union Tel....	67½	1200 do..............	78
100 do......b30	67½	300 do...........s15	78
200 do....	67½	500 do..............	78
400 Quick. Min. Co....	41	200 do.....2d call	78
900 Schuylkill Coal....	15¼	500 Chic. & N. W....	27½
200 do....	15½	200 do..............	27¾
300 do....	15	200 do..............	27½
300 Bruns. Land....	8¼	100 Chic. & N. W. P....	54½
100 Mariposa Pref....	18	300 Chi. & R. I....	108
500 At. Mail S. Co....	128	400 do..............	108½
100 Mich. S. Guar....	140	100 Pitts., F. W. & C....	91¾
		100 do..............	91¾
		100 do...........s10	91¾
		50 Chic. & Alt....x-d	83
		40 Mil. & St. P. 2d Pr..	86

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser....	99¾	200 Hud. Riv. R....	104
200 New-York Cen....	92½	600 Reading R....	101
200 do....	92½	400 M. S. & N. I. R....	78¾
300 Erie Railroad....	83¾	200 Clev. & Pitts....	78¼
50 Cum. Coal Pr....	43	100 Chic. & N. W....	27¾
		200 Clev. & Tol....	108

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R..	104¾	30 Reading R....	100
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '62	103¾	200 do....	100¾
10,000 do....	103¾	200 do.......s15	100¾
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	90½	200 do.......s30	100
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	100	1500 M. S. & N. I. R....	78¾
15,000 do....2d Ser.	99¾	500 do....	78
33,500 do....3d Ser.	99½	900 Clev. & Pitts....	78¼
5,000 Missouri 6s....	73	1000 do....	78
10,000 O. & M. Cer....	25¼	1000 Chi. & N. W....	27¼
200 Canton Co....	46½	100 C. & N. W. P....	54½
400 do....	46½	300 Clev. & Tol....	108
700 do....	46¾	100 Chic. & Rk. Is...s30	108
100 Cum. Coal Pr....	43¾	100 do.......s60	107
100 At. Mail St. C....	129	500 P., Ft. W. & C....	91¾
100 Cen. Coal Co....	44	100 do....	91¾
100 N. Y. Cen....	92¾	600 do.......b30	91¾
1600 do....	92¼	10 do....	92½
100 do.....2d call	92	90 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	96½
300 Chic. & Alton....	85	10 do....	97
200 Alt. & T. H....	33		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Cumb. Coal....	43¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I...c	79¼
200 do.......s3	43¾	100 do....	79¼
100 do....	43¾	200 do.......s3	79
100 do.......b3	43¾	100 do....	79
100 New-York Cen...c	92¾	200 do.......b3	79¼
500 do....	92¾	100 do....	79¼
700 do.......s3	92¾	700 Schuylkill Coal...s3	53¾
300 Erie Railroad....	83¾	100 Canton Co....	46
100 do.......c	83¾	300 Clev. & Pitts....	78¼
400 do.......s3	83¾	400 do.......s3	78
100 do.......c	83¾	100 do.......s3	78
600 do......s15	83	500 do....	78
800 do.......b3	83¾	200 do....b3.ntd	78¼
500 do.......s3	83¾	200 Chic. & R. I....	108¼
200 Reading R....	101¾	600 Cleve. & Tol....	108
300 do.......s3	101¾	100 Chi. & N. W....	27¼
500 do.......c	101¾	200 Chic. & N. W. P....	54½
200 do.......b3	101¾	100 do....	54¾
200 do.......b	101¾	100 P., F. W. & C....	91¾
1200 do....	101¾	100 do.......s3	91¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co....	45	700 Reading R....	101
100 do.......s60	45	100 do.......c	101
100 do.......s3	45¼	200 M. S. & N. I....	78¾
700 do....	45½	200 do....	78¾
300 do....	45½	300 do....	78¾
100 do....	41½	200 do....	78¾
200 Quick. M. Co....	41¾	100 do....	78¾
100 N. Y. Cen....	92¾	100 Mich. Cen. R....	103½
100 do.......c	92¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts....	78¼
400 do....	92¾	200 do.......b3	78
500 do.......b3	92¾	500 do.......s60	78
600 do....	92¾	100 do.......s3	78
100 do.......s3	92¾	500 Chi. & N. W....	27¾
200 do....	92½	300 do.......s3	27½
200 Erie R....	83¾	150 do.......s30	27¼
100 do.......s3	83¾	100 Chic. & N. W. P....	54½
300 do.......b3	83¾	100 P. F. W. & C....	91½
800 do.......s3	83¾	100 do....	91¾
600 do.......b3	83¾	100 do.......s3	91¾
200 do....	83¾	300 do.......s3	91¾
100 do.......b3	83¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Canton Co.......b60	47	200 Cleve. & Pitts....	77⅞
500 do.......s3	46¾	200 do....	77¾
1200 Schuylkill Coal....	15¼	1050 do.......s3	77⅞
100 N. Y. Central....	92¼	400 do....	77⅞
800 Erie Railroad....	83¼	2000 do.......s10	77¾
200 do.......s3	83¼	200 do....	77¾
500 do.......s3	83½	100 Chic. & N. W....	27¾
100 do.......b3	83½	100 do.......b3	27¾
200 Reading R....	100	700 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	54¾
100 do....	100¾	100 do.......s3	54½
700 M. So. & N. I....	77⅞	100 do....	54
2200 do....	77½	200 do.......s10	54
100 do.......b3	77½	900 P., Ft. W. & C....	91⅛
300 do.......b3	77¾	100 do....	91
800 do.......s3	77¾	100 do.......s3	91
100 do.......s3	77¾		

THURSDAY, March 15—P. M.

The price of Gold was a fraction higher than on Wednesday, but the sales of the day, altogether, present rather a steady market than any signs of important fluctuations either way. The offerings of first-class Bills on England are on the increase, and the quotation in preparation for Saturday's mail is ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. cheaper than for the Boston steamer of yesterday. There is quite a variety of good bills from the South and other quarters in competition with the standard New-York drawers.

Money is 5@6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, and the ease of supply continues to tell upon all the Government securities. The 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds sold at par for the First Series, and the Seconds and Thirds brought 99¾@99⅞ ℔ cent. The 5-20's are 103¾ ℔ cent., and the Registered Stock of 1881 sold at 104¾ ℔ cent.

The Railway dealings on the Stock Exchange were less excited in prices than yesterday, but another large business was done in most descriptions. New-York Central, Reading, Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern led the list at the Morning Boards. In the Afternoon there was less firmness of demand, and prices were off ½@1 ℔ cent. from the best sales of the day. On the Miscellaneous Shares there is an upward turn in Canton Land Company. The Border State Bonds are steadier in Tennessees and Missouris.

Late in the Afternoon, 5:30 P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The extreme fluctuations of the day in the Michigan Southern movement were 79½@77⅞ ℔ cent. Erie and the Northwest Stocks are steady; Reading lost part of the sudden advance of last night.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s....	91	91	Missouri 6s....	73¾	73¾
U. S. 5-20s....	103⅝	103⅝	Northwest....	27¾	27¾
U. S. 7.30s....	100	100	N. West Pref....	54¾	54¾
N. Y. Central...	92⅞	92⅞	Rock Island....	108⅛	108⅛
Erie....	83¾	83¾	Fort Wayne....	91¾	91¾
Hudson....	103⅝	103⅝	Cumb'land Coal..	43	43¾
Reading....	101¾	100	Quicksilver....	41	41
Mich. Southern..	78⅜	77⅞	Mariposa....	11⅜	11⅜
Illinois Central..	118½	118½	Canton....	44¾	47¾
Pittsburgh....	77⅞	77⅞	Ohio Certificates	24¾	25¼
Prairie du Chien	96	96	American Gold..	130⅞	131
Tennessee 6s....	89	89½	Bills on London..	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York....	112	Metropolitan....	120
Merchants'....	111	Corn Exchange....	112
Mechanics'....	113	Continental....	95
America....	137	St. Nicholas....	101
Phoenix....	96	Marine....	140
Merchants' Exch'ge..	104	Commonwealth....	100
State of New York...	106	Importers' & Traders'	100
Commerce....	105	Park....	140
Mechanics' Bkg Ass...	105	Central National....	107¾
Ocean....	94½	First National....	201
American Exchange..	111	Fourth National....	97½
Pacific....	165	Ninth National....	106
Bank of Republic....	109	Oriental Bank....	126
Bank of N. America..	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	91	Del. L. & W. 1st M....	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876....	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M....	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con....	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	85
Erie 1st M., '68....	98½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M....	73
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83....	95	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d M....	95
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	93	Chic. & R. I. 1st M....	98
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	93¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69....	99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	97½
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d.	91¾
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67....	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d..	79½
Harlem 3d mort., '68....	94	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8s	82 111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	72
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68..	92	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	46
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	94	Ohio. & Al. 1st M....	98
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. M....	73	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	72
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875....	108	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	83
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	86½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st M....	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	85	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	97

The Customs Duties in Gold this week amount for the four days to about $1,900,000. The Gold and Currency balances in the Treasury office in this City are again on the increase, and amount to-night to $91,905,914. The Customs to-day were $391,000.

The two days' later news by the *Africa* makes no important changes in Stock and Cotton quotations, and had no perceptible effect on the markets here, except, perhaps, to add ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. to the price of Gold.

Since the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against the Bank of Savings in Bleecker (formerly in Chambers) street, on the Tax question, we notice that a number of petitions are being presented to Congress for the repeal of the ¼ ℔ cent. a year tax on all Savings Deposits. It is earnestly to be hoped, in the interest of the Public Revenues required for the support and gradual reduction of our great War Debt, that Congress will do nothing of the sort. Deposits in Banks for Savings are as rightly taxed as Deposits in other Banks and Banking establishments. The Courts having decided that both Savings and Trust Deposits are taxable, as the law now stands, it is not desirable that the Government should surrender the million of dollars or over derivable from these sources. It would do the Savings Depositors no good, at least so far as the system is administered in this State. The aggregate Deposits in all the Savings Banks of the City and State of New-York is $115,472,476. The undivided assets of the same Banks amount to $8,964,685 in excess of the Money due to the depositors, this being the accumulated profits over the interest allowed to depositors and the expenses of conducting the business; out of which the tax to Government can be paid without any great hardship. The following is the official report from the Bank Department at Albany of the Savings Banks on 1st January last:

Bonds and mortgages....		$34,271,577
Estimated value of premises mortgaged....	$55,486,558	
Stock investments....		84,079,821
Par value of stocks....	85,219,601	
Estimated value....	88,583,201	
Stocks on which money has been lent....	4,548,301	
Amount lent on stocks....		3,411,684
Amount lent on personal securities....		449,602
Amount invested in real estate....		1,481,905
Cash on deposit in banks....		6,202,948
Amount lent or deposited not included as above....		1,394,418
Miscellaneous....		177,336
Total....		$124,464,461
Amount due depositors....		$115,472,576
Miscellaneous....		27,327
Excess of assets over liabilities....		8,964,685
Total....		$124,464,779

We some weeks ago estimated the Customs Revenue for the Second Quarter of the current fiscal year, (the lightest quarter,) from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865, at $39,000,000—on the basis of the actual receipts at the port of New-York alone. It will be seen from the following official figures of general receipts for the quarter, that the Customs yielded $39,216,338. Some of our neighbors have printed the figures $59,216,338 by mistake of the telegraph, we presume:

Customs....	$39,216,338
Lands....	175,248
Internal revenue....	83,597,156
Direct tax....	368,848
Loans and Treasury notes....	130,678,540
Miscellaneous....	17,988,018
Total....	$270,974,143
Miscellaneous repayments....	4,336,586
War....	4,663,063
Navy....	5,757,291
Interior proper....	103,496
Total....	$285,824,580

The recently-established National Bankers' Express has been absorbed in a general consolidation of all the leading Express Companies. The National is to call up 50 ℔ cent. only of their ten millions of Stock, and to take the rank of one-fifth interest in the consolidation of interests. The other Companies will stand in the following relation:

Adams' Express....	$9,000,000
American Express....	6,000,000
United States Express....	5,000,000
National Bankers'....	5,000,000
Total consolidated capital....	$25,000,000

The new arrangement will give the shareholders in the Adams' Company 2½ Shares of new for each Share of their old Stock, and leave a large surplus of property and cash to be divided hereafter by way of extra dividends. The shareholders in the National Bankers' will receive one Share of full paid new Stock on the payment of 50 ℔ cent. on each original Share. We hear it intimated on the Street that the surplus to be divided to the Adams' shareholders, over and above the 250 ℔ cent. of new stock, will amount to a very large sum, perhaps to a further premium of 150 ℔ cent. on their original interest.

At the Prairie du Chien Road meeting yesterday, the best spirit, we understand, prevailed between the different classes of the Stockholders. A Committee in common was named, to take the proposed Western extension of the Road into consideration, consisting of Mr. ISAAC SHERMAN, representing the First Preferred Stock; Mr. JAMES G. GARNER, the Second; and Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the Common Stock. These gentlemen, we understand, would be glad to hear the views of their respective constituents on the subject referred to them.

The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, says:

"The general opinion here is that Mr. FREEMAN CLARKE, who holds a subordinate position in the Treasury Department, has made a blunder in proclaiming his dissent from the views of Secretary McCULLOCH. Officially, it was bad taste in him to set himself up in opposition to his superior officer, and individually his opinions are not regarded as of great importance. At any rate, the declaration by CLARKE that Secretary McCULLOCH's last monthly statement is 'inexcusably erroneous,' is not sustained by facts and figures, for the real facts and figures show that the complainant knew nothing about the actual position of the Treasury, reckoning as assets money in Government depositories against which drafts had already been drawn."

First National Bank of New-York.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

It is quite evident that they who take good care of their money for a year or two, even at a low rate of interest, will be the best financiers. Acting upon this idea, the First National Bank of this City has bound itself by a resolution of the Board of Directors not to discount paper, but to base all its loans on United States and New-York State Bonds and Treasury Notes as security for their prompt payment. Hence this bank has always been able to make advances to its correspondents and customers.

Intimately connected with this peculiar system of banking, the First National Bank adopted the system of issuing Deposit Receipts to those not wishing to open a permanent account. These Receipts are payable on demand, and bear 4 ℔ cent. interest, if not drawn within seven days from their date, thus carrying into practice the most perfect and convenient Savings Bank ever organized in this country.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

EXEMPTION OF MANUFACTURES FROM TAXATION.

A Letter to Henry C. Carey, Esq., Showing how we can Pay the Ordinary Expenses of Government, the Interest and Fifty Millions, Yearly, of the Principal of the Public Debt, and yet Abolish all Taxes on all Manufactures, (except Liquors and Tobacco) Reduce the Income and other Taxes.

DEAR SIR: Permit a very humble disciple of yours, one who has always heretofore coincided in the conclusions to which investigations in political Science have led you, to refer to your recent letter to D. A. WELLS, Esq., Chairman of the Revenue Commission, on the subject of "the public debt and how to provide for its discharge while lessening the burthen of taxation," not to criticise but to supplement.

The portrait you have drawn of the universality and oppressive character of our system of taxation, fully equal to that formerly prevailing in England, which was so graphically delineated by SIDNEY SMITH, is a dark one; but sufficiently truthful to enable its features to be easily recognised.

Manufacturers and property owners of our good City require neither argument nor illustration to convince them of the oppressive burdens of taxation, as the City Government has found it necessary to claim no less than four per cent. upon the assessed value of real estate, and that upon this are filed the demands of the State and those of the Federal Treasury, these latter taking the form of income taxes, taxes on successions, taxes on consumption, so arranged as to be twice, thrice, and sometimes five times over repeated before we reach the final product which is subjected to a tax of six per cent.

In reviewing the events of the last five years, events of stupendous importance, and succeeding each with such rapidity as to render us insensible to their magnitude, there is much to excite our astonishment. I wonder at the wickedness and folly of those who rose in rebellion against an indulgent Government. I am astonished at the alacrity with which our noble men left their fields and workshops at their country's call; at the patriotism and self-abnegation which induced them to imperil their lives for the defence of our institutions. I am amazed when I recall the fact that our whole population—men, women and children—poured out money like water to support and comfort our brave defenders; but when I notice the cheerfulness with which our people have submitted to a system of taxation as inquisitorial in its character and irritating in its execution, I am utterly astounded.

Had any one predicted, six years ago, a rebellion of the magnitude and character of the one we have subdued, he would have been listened to incredulously; had he affirmed that the natal day of the Prince of Peace, 1865, should dawn on our beloved nation, whose constituted authorities had "broken every yoke, and let the oppressed go free," he would have been laughed at; but had he foretold the multiplication of taxes which now exist, extending to everything in use from the cradle to the coffin, and almost taxing the passage over Jordan, and that these would be paid without complaint, the prophet would have been regarded as a fit subject for an insane asylum.

During the terrible days of the protracted war this system, with all its attendant irritations, inequality and oppressiveness, was submitted to willingly, because almost every one was anxious to aid in overthrowing the rebellion; but now that this has been accomplished, and men act from calculation rather than sentiment, the internal taxes have become exceedingly oppressive, and should they continue as at present, the tax assessor and collector will soon become as odious as were the publicans of old. Not that any of our loyal people desire to be relieved of their share of the burden; on the contrary, many in all the various industrial pursuits, as well as those enjoying the results of a successful enterprise, have assured the writer, in the most emphatic terms, that they would cheerfully bear their equitable share of the national debt. But they did object to its multiplication and inequality, and to the unnecessary annoyances to which they are subjected, while some frankly confessed that feelings of dislike to the Government which sanctioned these oppressions and annoyances were strengthening in their minds. A state of things whose tendency is to alienate the affections of the people from the Government is greatly to be deplored, and affords a strong argument for a speedy change. Another feature, however, of this sytem of taxation is still more to be deplored, the demoralization that has attended its execution. Frauds, evasions, perjuries and bribery on the part of the tax-payers; frauds, collusions, perjuries and the reception of bribes on the part of a few officials.

In common with the practice of the Custom's Department, a system of unnecessary oaths are prescribed, causing the solemnity of an oath, in any matter connected with the revenue, to be utterly disregarded. Indeed, a "custom-house oath" has come to be considered as possessing neither solemnity nor binding force. "Righteousness," the wise man says, "exalteth a nation;" the converse of this assertion must be equally true that fraud, lax morality and every kind of "sin is a reproach to any people." From the above considerations, and for others you have named, I concur with you in the opinion that "we need to abolish all those taxes which now so seriously impede the societary circulation; all those which tend so much to prevent the application of capital in the direction of that development of our internal resources which would give value to land, and enable its owner more readily to bear the heavy burdens that necessarily have been imposed upon it for payment of interest on the vast amounts *given* to the public service; all those which tend in any manner to lessen the demand for labor, and thus diminish demand for the farmers products. * * * * *

"Relieved from the burden now resulting from taxes on hats and coats, shirts and shoes, he could more readily increase the number of his ploughs and harrows, cheapened as these latter then would be by the abolition of taxes on coal and iron and all their products. With every step in this direction mines and furnaces, factories and rolling-mills would become more numerous, making demand for all the produce of his land, and thus diminishing the necessity for going to distant markets. Abolition of taxes on transportation, and on machinery of transportation, meanwhile coöperating with the growing cheapness of cars and engines, in giving him increased ability to determine for himself whether to sell in the distant one or in that which is near, and also to determine for himself by what road he would go to the market he might prefer—freedom of trade and freedom of man thus following, as it always does, in the train of an increased rapidity in the societary circulation and increase of the societary force."

Relieved from the fetters with which industry has been trammeled, a new era of prosperity would dawn upon us, stimulated by the increase of manufactures in the South, the inhabitants of which have learned some economical lessons since they engaged in rebellion, which will contribute to their material prosperity in the future.

In the Western States the progress of manufacturing industry has of late been rapid; and permit me here to say that your clear expositions have been largely influential in accomplishing this desirable result. The Western farmer will not to any extent in in the future send his grain 4,000 miles to market, exchanging it for cloth, iron and hardware, paying the expense of transportation both ways. We used to smile at the practice of some persons in former years, who in sending their "grist" to mill, loaded a horse with the grain in one end of the bag, and stones of equal weight in the other. This latter instance of folly was complemented by the former, and at a much more recent date.

You will notice in the foregoing quotation from your letter the omission of your recommendation to abolish income taxes. The Commission have already recommended two important changes in the present law—one to equalize the tax and impose a uniform rate of five per cent. on all incomes, the other to exempt from taxation $1,000, instead of $600. Serious consideration has, however, induced the belief that no income tax should be imposed on $1,500 or $1,800. The high cost of living renders a salary under $1,800 per annum insufficient for the support of a family in any of our large cities. When those salaries are paid by disbursing officers of the Government, and by railroad companies, no deduction for house rent is made, although such deduction is permitted to all by the act; consequently clerks in Government employment receiving in general most inadequate salaries, are obliged, on account of the mode of collection, to overpay from $15 to $30 per annum. An increase of the exemption, therefore, without any allowance for house rent, would place all upon an equal footing, and especially relieve all such military and civil officers as occupy dwellings and receive their salaries through disbursing agents of the Government.

An opinion prevails among many who have given much attention to the subject, that while a moderate income tax ought to be continued, it should only be imposed on *income from investments, not from profits*. If, however, our large manufacturers should be relieved from all other taxes except those paid by stamps, they could not object to the moderate imposition of three per cent. on the net profits of the previous year.

Coinciding in your conclusions that all the taxes on products of industry, except a small one on incomes, should be removed, I submit facts and figures to show that with the receipts from customs and from taxes on spirits, beer, tobacco, raw cotton, stamps, banks and incomes, (also licenses for one year,) a sum will annually result amply sufficient for the payment of the present high rate of interest on the debt, as well as for the ordinary expenses of the Government, and yet leave fifty millions of dollars, to be applied to the reduction of the principal of our national obligations, as will be seen by the following table:

Table showing the Estimated Receipts from Customs and Excise for the Nine Years commencing July 1, 1866; also the Annual Expenditures, including the Interest and Fifty Millions on the Principal of the Public Debt.

NOTE.—The figures represent millions of dollars. The debt on July 1, 1866, is assumed to be $2,810,000,000, but may be larger.

EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal Year.	Principal of Public Debt.	Interest and Ordinary Expenditures.	Amount of Reduction of Debt.	Total Expenditures
1867....	2,810	289	60	340
1868....	2,750	275	50	325
1869....	2,700	270	50	320
1870....	2,650	268	50	318
1871....	2,600	265	50	315
1872....	2,550	262	50	312
1873....	2,500	259	50	309
1874....	2,450	256	50	306
1875....	2,400	253	50	303

RECEIPTS.

Years....	Customs....	Spirits and Beer....	Tobacco and its Manuf.	Cotton....	Stamps....	Banks....	Land and Miscel's....	Incomes....	Total Receipts....
1867....	130	50	18	44	20	16	21	35	348
1868....	130	55	18	50	20	15	20	20	328
1869....	130	55	18	50	20	15	19	20	327
1870....	130	55	18	50	20	15	18	20	326
1871....	130	55	18	50	20	15	17	20	325
1872....	130	55	18	50	20	15	16	10	314
1873....	130	55	18	50	20	15	15	10	313
1874....	130	55	18	50	20	15	15	10	313
1875....	130	55	18	50	20	15	15	—	303

NOTES.—To 1867 add $15,000,000 for licences. During this year taxes on manufactures, except liquors, tobacco, &c., to be abolished; also, taxes on salaries, gross receipts, sales, legacies and successions. In 1868 all licences, except on distilleries, abolished income tax reduced to 3 per cent. In 1872 the income tax reduced to 1½ per cent. In 1875 the income tax to be abolished.

The figures show a small surplus, averging about six millions per year.

RECEIPTS.

The estimated receipts from customs and excise, as given in the above table, are, with a few exceptions, the same as those presented by the Revenue Commission, and I submit their figures in preference to my own, because I wish rather to under than over estimate the expected receipts. From customs we may expect in the fiscal year, 1867, at least $150,000,000 in gold, and in every succeeding year in the next decade (except one when a revolution may be expected,) more than $120,000,000 will be obtained from that source. With the abundance of wealth in our country, and our habits of lavish expenditure, a high tariff may reduce, but not prevent a large importation of expensive articles of dress and ornament, while tea, coffee and all necessary articles of consumption which we do not produce, will flow to us as before. Whether the present tariff continue, or a higher one be imposed, the receipts will continue in excess of the average sum above named.

In the Department of the Excise the products not proposed to be exempted—spirits, beer, tobacco and cotton—will yield more than the figures indicate. The Commission do not propose to exempt naval stores and refined coal oil; but I have omitted them because these retained are sufficient for the purpose. Whether spirits be taxed $1, $1 50 or $2 per proof gallon, fully sixty millions may be relied upon under the stringent regulations proposed by the Commission.

The receipts from cotton at the proposed rate of five cents per pound will soon exceed fifty millions; but as it is probable that the rate will be reduced in proportion as the crop increases, a larger sum on an average need not be relied on. Stamps and banks will yield at least the figures given, while from miscellaneous sources—land, premium on gold &c.—the sums have been gradually decreased in the table from $21,000,000 to $15,000,000, to allow for the deficiency occasioned by the prospective fall in the price of gold. Licenses of every kind, except on distilleries, breweries, liquor-sellers, billiard-tables, &c., may be abolished June 30, 1867. The tax on incomes to be equalized, as proposed by the Commission, an exemption of $1,500 allowed; and yet the rate may be reduced in 1868 to 3 per cent., in 1872 to 1½ per cent., while in 1875 it may be totally abolished. The item of "Salaries" will be reduced by the exemption of $1,500 from taxation, and the balance may be included with "Incomes." The taxes on "Legacies and Successions," on "Gross Receipts" and "Sales," estimated to yield in the aggregate fifteen millions, I have omitted in the above table, mainly because the other receipts are sufficient to meet the contemplated expenditures. With some reductions and modifications, the whole might be continued without being oppressive. If retained a large surplus would remain, applicable to contingencies, or to a further reduction of the debt.

EXPENDITURES.

The estimates to pay the interest of the public debt and provide for the expenses of Government—from $280,000,000 in 1867 to $253,000,000 in 1875—are abundant for the purpose, making due allowance for the enlarged expenses consequent upon the growth of our expanding country. With the exception of 1868 and 1869, I have made no reduction except for decrease of interest. In the sum required for 1870, I have included a sum sufficient for defraying the expenses of the next census. In 1868 and in 1869, I have allowed $2,000,000 in each year for a reduction in the expenses of the Internal Revenue Department. When it is considered that the changes proposed will retire to private life a great army of Assistant Assessors, cause a large reduction in the clerical force, and a decrease of various kinds of expenses, the amount seems small. But as justice requires that the many faithful and efficient officials and clerks in that Bureau should receive salaries adequate to their services, the reduction in expenses would not be so large as might at first be supposed.

LARGE SURPLUS.

From the forgoing considerations I trust that you will concur with me in the belief that with the receipts from the above sources only there will be a surplus (after paying all expenditures of Government, the interest on the debt and fifty millions of the principal,) of from *ten to twenty-five millions of dollars annually*, instead of from two to ten millions, as given in the table.

In your letter to Mr. WELLS you did not propose to pay, within the next few years, any part of the principal of the debt. It was your desire to relieve manufacturing industry from its burdens, so that with its prosperity and rapid increase—an increase proportionably greater than that of the population—the debt could be more easily and quickly cancelled.

Were it necessary to defer the payment of the first installment of the debt, in order to afford relief to industry, I should reluctantly approve of your plan, though the national credit might suffer; but when the fact exists that the pressure of taxation can be removed from industrial pursuits, and at the same time a regular annual payment be made sufficient to extinguish the debt in little over half a century, we should be wanting in common honesty if we postponed for a single year the initial payment of our national obligations.

That most of these obligations have to be paid in gold, when they were sold for currency at a time when its relative value was but forty per cent. of that standard of payment; that these bonds are now causing an anomalous course of trade by flooding our markets with foreign manufactures at an apparent loss to the shippers, to the injury of domestic industries, affords no reason why provision for their payment should be deferred. As no honorable merchant who borrows money at two per cent. a month to save him from bankruptcy will plead the usury laws when his note matures, neither should the Government, (which is but a large business firm,) although forced to promise a large interest on loans contracted in a great crisis, be any less regardful of its honor and integrity. On the contrary, every consideration of sound policy, as well as of justice, requires that our national faith should never be violated. Aside from the great principles of right, no enlightened Government can *afford* to act unjustly or dishonorably.

I am well aware, Sir, that you had no desire to convey the idea that we were under no moral obligation to provide for the payment of the loans, because the money obtained for them was greatly depreciated, or for the other reasons hinted at; your wish, as expressed in the letter under review, evidently being to pursue such a policy as shall hasten the period of their final payment. But others have expressed sentiments with regard to the discharge of solemn national obligations, which I regard as alike pernicious and unsound, and feel called upon to condemn them.

Not only can we relieve industry from the burdens that press most heavily upon it, maintain our credit by paying annually the interest and *fifty millions* of the principal of the public debt, but by the continuance of the tax of five per cent. on incomes, (as proposed by the Commission,) and the retention of the taxes on licenses, gross receipts, sales, legacies and successions, we can apply annually *one hundred millions to the reduction of the debt, and not collect a dollar directly from manufactured products*, with the exception of liquors and tobacco. Were it necessary to provide a larger sum, the receipts from "miscellaneous" sources could be considerably augmented by imposing a "royalty" on the product of mineral lands belonging to the United States, an established policy of European Sovereignties, which might be adopted by our own.

The question arises, however, Is it desirable to retire our war obligations in the comparatively short period of twenty-eight years? The query is pertinent, and although justice and sound policy require that we should maintain our national credit and regularly pay the interest and a part of the principal, yet after a careful consideration of the subject, I must reply in the negative.

Our national obligations, it must be admited, bear upon us with a crushing weight—and the nation, like an individual overburdened with debt, earnestly desires relief; yet an early and total exemption therefrom might, and probably would, prove highly disastrous. Many individuals have developed, under adverse circumstances, noble traits of character, which subsequent seasons of prosperity have replaced by vicious indulgences; a nation, being but an aggregation of individuals, exhibits similar mutations under like circumstances. The pages of history attest the fact that when nations relapse into luxury their downfall is commenced; and our country, on more than one occasion, was in great peril from a plethoric treasury, which proved highly detrimental to public morals. With the tendency of our people to lavish expenditures, the sudden occurrence of a period of great national prosperity, sapping, as it undoubtedly would, the foundations of public virtue, were to be deplored.

EXCISE ON COTTON PLEDGED.

In determining to appropriate *fifty millions of dollars* annually toward the reduction of the debt, sound policy requires that *some specific source of revenue should be set apart and pledged to that object.*

In seeking for a product the excise on which could be applied toward the payment of the principal, we must adopt one which can be relied on to yield the sum above named—one that will be nearly equal in its distribution, permitting every one to do something to accomplish the desired end. There should be, also, a *fitness* in the product so set apart for this purpose that all could recognise. The tax on distilled spirits will yield the amount annually desired; is a proper subject for taxation on account of its pernicious effects when used as a beverage; and, on the principle of levying tribute on an enemy, it might seem proper to pledge the revenue derived from spirits toward the gradual payment of our war obligations.

We have, too, the example of a great economist whom we delight to honor—ALEXANDER HAMILTON. An act was passed by Congress in 1791, at the suggestion of Mr. HAMILTON, then Secretary of the Treasury, imposing a duty on both imported and domestic spirits. "*The net product of the duties was pledged for the payment of the interest on loans, and the surplus, if any, to the reduction of the public debt.*"* Antiquity and a great name alike indicate this article as a proper one for our purpose. On the other hand there appear to be strong objections, one of which is, that inasmuch as millions of our people do not use spirits as a beverage, the tax would not be equally borne; another is, that many persons might be induced, *from alleged patriotic motives, to drink to excess*. Besides, there seems no fitness in the selection of this alcoholic product. But there seems to be a peculiar propriety in setting apart raw COTTON for that purpose. With the proposed tax of 5 cents per pound, a crop of 2,200,000 or 1,000,000,000 pounds—less than half the product of 1859-60—will yield the required amount. When the crop shall reach three million bales, the excise can be reduced to 4 cents; when four millions, to 3 cents, and when it shall equal the crop of 1859-60, a reduction to 2½ cents can be made.

It may be inquired, why invidiously select a single product—a raw material—and impose a heavy tax thereon, increasing thereby the cost of all cotton fabrics, while those of wool, linen and silk are exempt. The answer is above given—*because of its peculiar fitness*. Cotton, produced on the soil where secession germinated and matured into rebellion, proclaimed as King by those who trusted in his power and levied upon his bounty, has been dethroned, and chained to the chariot of his triumphant conqueror, will be forced in future to pay tribute to his rightful sovereign, affording a decided instance of retributive justice. Foreign nations, especially England, who sympathized with the rebels, are the largest consumers of this raw material, whose enhanced price will serve them as a reminder of the "worse than a crime—a blunder," which they committed.

Nor will it be lost upon us, who have, alas! too many melancholy mementoes of the late sanguinary conflict. When asked by our children's children the meaning of this anomalous tax, our replies will deepen in their minds the lessons which that eventful period teaches. It will have a salutary effect upon the participants in the rebellion in the South, who will thus be daily reminded of their crime and folly; and will be a reminder to the freedmen, who will pay a tax of one per cent. per yard on the cotton goods they wear, to aid the Government in paying off the debt which was partly incurred in their emancipation; and as the sable children in future years will ask, "What mean ye by this tax," the simple yet eloquent story of oppression, ignorance and degradation, succeeded by freedom, knowledge and advancement, will be forcibly impressed upon their minds, and from its association with articles of clothing will never be forgotten.

Pledged to the reduction of the principal of our Public Debt, the tax on cotton will not be complained of till the whole mountain be removed.

And although neither you nor I will live to see the entire extinction of the obligations which our country has incurred in suppressing the late rebellion and emancipating the bondmen, yet we have full confidence that they will be fully discharged, and that no thought of repudiation shall stain our national escutcheon.

With the highest esteem, I am, Sir, respectfully,

EDWARD YOUNG.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866.

* BISHOP'S History of American Manufactures, vol. II., page 2?.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 6,187 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 4,694 bags Corn Meal, 909 bushels Wheat, 4,250 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Malt, 25 bushels Barley, 3,805 bushels Oats, 1,049 bbls. Pork, 971 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,081 pkgs. Lard, 657 pkgs. Beef, 507 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $7 50@$7 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in at previous figures: Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22½c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at uniform quotations. Middlings 40c.@42c., chiefly at 41c., ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,850 bales. The receipts at this port since March 1 have been 25,254 bales, making 194,246 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 636,120 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. At the auction sale of Government Cotton to-day, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., 2,365 bales were disposed of, including 1,070 bales Mobile at from 34½c. for low ordinary to 42½c. for strictly middling; 248 bales Savannah at 35c. for ordinary to 41c. for strict middling; 111 bales New-Orleans at from 30c. for low ordinary to 42c. for strict middling; 116 bales Nashville at from 32c. for low ordinary to 41½c. for strict middling; and 220 bales Sea Island at from 30c. for third quality to $1 16 for first quality, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*: Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 26c.; Atlantic D, 21c.; Laconia B, 24c.; Laconia E, 28c. Bleached Shirtings—Langdon 42, 35c.; Langdon 36, 30c.; Langdon 33, 28c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Richmond, 18c.; Amoskeag, 17c.; Arnold, 16c. Delaines—Hamilton, 22½c.; Armures, 25c. Cambrics—Washington, 20c.; Portland, 15c. Silesias—Massapequa, 37½c.; Lonsdale, 27½c. Brown Drills—Stark H, 25c.; Winthrop, 23c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 25c.; Naumkeag Sattee ·, 33c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 30c.; Nashua, 27c. Ticks—Everett, 37½c.; Franklin, 35c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in active demand; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, no change in prices. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Providence—Market quiet and weak. Baltimore—Better feeling in the market.

EGGS—Are much more abundant and decidedly lower. The demand is moderate. We quote: State and Jersey, 25c.@27c.; Ordinary Western, 24c.@25c.; Western, by express, 25c.@27c.; Canada, 25c.@27c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for domestic, including Apples, Fancy Western, $5@$6; Apples, Mixed Western, $3 50@$5; Apples, Common Western, $2@$3; Cranberries, choice, $12@$14; Cranberries, second grade, $5@$7, ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are in good request at our quotations. Other varieties of dried fruits are without change to note. Clover Seed is in better request, but prices tend downward. Rough Flaxseed is dull. Broom Corn is in full supply, with little demand. Hogs, both live and dressed, are in full supply, with a downward tendency to prices. We quote: Dried Apples, new, 13½c.@14c.; Dried Apples, old State, 9c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@32c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 45c.@48c.; Blackberries, 28c.@31c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 29c.@30c., ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, opening at slightly improved prices, but closing rather heavily. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 30; common to choice Extra State at $7 35@$8 25, chiefly at $7 40@$7 80 for sound; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$8 80 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western....	$6 90	@$7 30
Extra State....	7 35	@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 45	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 30	@ 8 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 85	@12 00
Extra Genesee....	8 30	@11 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri....	9 75	@15 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 60 @$11 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Western, $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 32,500 bushels, including prime White Canada at $2 75; poor to choice new and old Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 76, the latter an extreme rate, delivered; White Genessee at $2 25; and Amber State at $2 30@$2 37 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at an advance of 1c. ℔ bushel; sales, since our last, 95,000 bushels, at 71c.@75c. for unsound, and 75.@78c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including State at 55c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 52c.@55c.; new Western at 35c.@43c.; Canada at 54c., ℔ bushel. Rye, and Barley Malt continue inactive. Barley has been in good demand; sales 27,500 bushels at $1 15 for Canada West, ℔ bushel. Beans have been dull and heavy during the early part of the week, but with decreased receipts the market shows a slight improvement, with better demand at the close. Peas are quiet and unchanged. We quote: New Marrows, $2@$2 25; New Kidneys, $2 25@$2 50; New Mediums, $1 50@$1 60; Mixed Lots, $1 10@$1 40; Peas, Canada, $1 30@$1 35; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $2 75@$3 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at 80c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request and steady, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been quiet and nominal in prime.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 15; Porto Rico at 60c.@80c.; Cuba at 37½c.@52½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@92c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $3 75@$16 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Rule quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 38@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@$1 85; Red Oil at 80c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more active, but lower, closing at 25c.@26½c. for Crude; 38c.@42½c. for Refined in bond, and 59c.@62c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are quiet and a trifle lower. Onions continue in over supply, and quotations are entirely nominal. Other vegetable products are without material change. We quote: Mercers, $2@$2,87; Jackson Whites, $1,75@$2; Buckeyes, $1,25@$1,50; Dyckman, $3@$3,50; Peach Blows, $2@$2,75; Sweet Potatoes, $7@$7,50. Onions, Red, $1,25@$1,50; Onions, White, $2@$2,50 ℔ bbl. Cabbages, New, ℔ 100, $9@$12. Turnips, Russia, New, ℔ bbl., $1@$1,50. Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl., $3@$4. Pumpkins, ℔ 100, $15@$20.

POULTRY, &c.—Poultry has been more active at firmer prices. Game is scarce and quiet. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 23c.@25c.; Chickens, 22c.@23c.; Geese, 10c.@14c.; Ducks, 24c.@26c. ℔ lb. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Fowls, 20c.@22c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c. ℔ lb.; Geese, $[illegible] 50; Ducks, $1 25@$1 50; Partridges, 60c.@70c. ℔ pair; Quails, $1 50@$2 ℔ dozen; Ducks, Mallard, 85c.@$1; Ducks, Teal, 40c.@50c.; Ducks, canvas back, $2 50@$2 75; Prairie Chickens, 60c.@75c. ℔ pair; Venison, saddle, 18c.@20c.; Venison, carcass, 14c.@15c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in more demand at advanced prices, but closed heavily. Sales since our last, 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 31¼ for New Mess, closing at $26 25, regular; $26@$26 25 for small lots one year old Mess; $27 for new do.; and $21@$21 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, April and May delivery, sellers' option, at $26@$26 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½@15½c.; Short Clear at 15½c.@16½c.; Long Cut Hams at 16½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.; sales 450 boxes. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy at 12c.@12½c. for Western, and 12½c.@13c. for City, ℔ lb. Lard is improving; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@19c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue dull at $38@$39 ℔ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 25c.@42c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 16c.@22c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co. notice thus:

The market for Butter has continued firm at the heavy advance noted in our last report. The total receipts for the week ending this day, are 4,211 packages of all grades and shapes, which is about one-half the amount of stock required for local consumption. The demand for home trade has been steady during the week at full rates, while an active demand has also prevailed for the Southern and Eastern markets, which has well cleared the market of desirable stock. The receipts will now continue to diminish daily until the advent of the new crop, which cannot be put on the market in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand until the middle of April, while the stock of fine Butter in City and Country is now so reduced that prices must remain firm until broken by an oversupply of new crop Butter. The season for the trade in Butter and Cheese is now drawing rapidly to a close, and the manufacturers of dairy products may congratulate themselves on one of the most successful seasons, with the highest range of prices ever known—while the only drawback to the trade here has resulted from speculative transactions, and a desire in certain quarters to control the market, all of which has met with the usual and inevitable result. The export trade in Cheese has again proved an eminent success, and bids fair to further largely increase its already immense proportions, provided the manufacturers will continue to aim at excellence in quality, and be satisfied with fair remunerative profits. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations:

Orange—Half-tubs, ℔ lb....	55	@60
Sussex—Half-tubs, ℔ lb....	55	@60
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℔ lb....	55	@60
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℔ lb....	50	@55
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb....	55	@60
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb....	52	@54
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb....	50	@52
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb....	45	@48
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb....	42	@45
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb....	42	@45
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb....	36	@40
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb....	30	@33
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb....	30	@33
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb....	25	@28
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb....	33	@38
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb....	35	@38
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℔ lb....	38	@42

The market for Cheese is without change since our last report. Receipts have been light, and a fair demand has prevailed for Southern and local trade at our quotations, with occasional sales of fancy stock at prices outside. Our quotations are unchanged.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality....	21	@22
Factory-made Dairies—second quality....	20	@21
Farm Dairies—first quality....	21	@22
Farm Dairies—second quality....	18	@20
Farm Dairies—common....	17	@19
Orange County—flat skimmed....	18	@18

SUGARS—Have been dull and heavy. Sales since our last 280 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12c., and 580 boxes Havana, part 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 10½c.@11½c.; refining at 10½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Refining Sugars continue very dull at 18½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 114,000 lbs. at 18c.@18c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 150,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and 40,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive, at $2 27@$2 29 ℔ gallon; sales 140 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 1,400 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sailing vessel, and 9-16d.@⅝d. ℔ lb.; 300 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 3s. 6d. ℔ tierce; and 40 hhds. tobacco at 30s. For London 7,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d. ℔ bushel; 500 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 25s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a brig with Corn at 6s. ℔ quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 15.

CATTLE very dull and ½c. lower; sales 1,000 head at 13c.@14½c. for fair to good. Cows dull and lower. SHEEP less active and lower; sales 8,000 head at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb. HOGS in fair demand, and advanced; sales 1,400 head at $13@$15 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 15.

FLOUR quiet; low grades are heavy. WHEAT firm; supply light. CORN active; sales of white at 69c.@70c.; yellow, 67c.@68c. OATS dull. SEEDS steady; sales of Timothy at $4; Flax Seed, $2 50. PROVISIONS steady. GROCERIES dull, with a downward tendency. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 27.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Military Commission Cases—The Argument of Mr. Stanbery on Behalf of the Government—The Court Without Jurisdiction—Its Jurisdiction Appellate Only—These Cases Not Within Rule in Respect to Certificates of Division—The Division Below was Final Judgment.

Ex-parte Milligan, Bowles and Horsey.—Hon. Henry Stanbery, of Ohio, on the part of the Government, made an oral argument in these cases, in substance as follows, which has not been stated:

This Court has not jurisdiction in the case. It has no original jurisdiction, for it is not within any of the provisions of the Constitution or the laws of the United States which vest original jurisdiction in the Supreme Court. It is not an application to this Court for the grant of a writ of *habeas corpus*. If there is any jurisdiction it must be appellate. It is not a writ of error or an appeal to this Court from any judgment, final or otherwise, of an inferior court, for no judgment of any sort appears on the record. Nor is it a writ of error to any judgment of a State Court from which a writ of error lies to this Court. If there is any jurisdiction over the case here, it must arise under the acts of Congress which give to this Court jurisdiction to take cognizance of questions arising in cases pending in a Circuit Court of the United States and certified to the Court for its decision, and then to be remanded to the Circuit Court. This is appellate jurisdiction, and is defined and limited by a single section of the act of April 29, 1802. (Duane's Statutes, Vol. 3, p. 482.) That section is as follows:

SECTION 6. "That whenever any question shall occur before a Circuit Court, upon which the opinions of the Judges shall be opposed, the point upon which the disagreement shall happen, shall, during the same term, upon the request of either party, or their counsel, be stated under the direction of the Judges, and certified under the seal of the Court, to the Supreme Court, at their next session to be held thereafter, and shall, by the said Court be finally decided. And the decision of the Supreme Court, and their order in the premises, shall be remitted to the Circuit Court, and be there entered of record, and shall have effect according to the nature of the said judgment or order."

The case here is not within the provisions of that section. *First*—The questions in the Court below arose upon *the application* for a *habeas corpus*, before there was a service upon the parties having the petitioner in custody; before an answer was made by those parties; before the writ was ordered or issued, while yet there was no other party before the Court except the petitioner. The case was then an *ex-parte* case, and is so still.

No division of opinion in such a case is within the purview of the section. The division of opinion on which this Court can act, must occur in the progress of a case where the parties on both sides are before the Court, or have a status in the case. The right to send the question or point of division to this Court can only arise upon the motion of the parties or either of them, not by the Court on its own motion, or for its own convenience.

The parties have an equal right to be heard upon the question in the Court below. It must appear to them in open court that the Judges are divided in opinion. They must have an equal right to move for its transfer to this Court. They must have an equal opportunity to follow it here and to argue it here, not as volunteers, not as *amici curiæ*, not by permission, but *as parties on the record*, with equal rights.

This record shows no parties except the petitioner. Its title is *ex-parte* Milligan. The persons who are charged in the petition as having him in wrongful custody are not made parties, and had, when the questions arose, no right to be heard as parties in the Court below, and have no right to be heard as parties in this Court.

In such a case this Court cannot answer any one of the questions sent here, especially the only one which has been argued by the petitioner, to wit: "Had the Military Commission jurisdiction to try and condemn Milligan?" For if the Court answer that question in the negative, its answer is a *final decision*; and as it is claimed, settles it for all the future of the case below; and when hereafter that case shall in its progress bring the parties complained of before the Court, silences all argument upon the vital point so decided. (6 Wheat, 542, 10 Peters, 289.)

Second—This being an *ex-parte* application for a writ of *habeas corpus* made to a court, the division of opinion *then* occurring, was in effect a decision of the case. The case was ended when the Court declined to issue the writ. It was not a division of opinion occurring in the progress of a case or the trial of a case, and when it was announced to the petitioner that one judge was in favor of granting the writ, and that the other would not grant it—*that* settled and ended the case. The case had not arisen within the meaning of the statute, when from necessity the case and the progress of the case must stop until the question should be decided. (6 Wheat, 508, 10 Peters, 290.)

Third—If the parties had all been before the Court below, and the case in progress, and then the questions certified, and the parties were now here, the Court would not answer these questions.

I. Every question involves matters of fact not stated in an agreed case, or admitted on demurrer, but alleged by one of the parties, and standing alone on his *ex-parte* statement. (8 How. 262.)

II. All the facts bearing on the questions are not set forth, so that even if the parties had made an agreed state of facts, yet if this Court find that other facts important to be known before a decision of the question do not appear, the questions will not be answered. (19 How. 385.)

III. The main question certified—the one, as the counsel for the petitioners claim, on which the other two depend, had not yet arisen for decision, especially for final decision, so that if the parties had both concurred in sending that question here, this Court would not decide it.

If it be said this question did arise upon the application for the writ, it did not then arise for final decision, but only as showing probable cause, leaving it open and undecided until the answer should be made to the writ. A case upon application for the writ of *habeas corpus* has no status as a case until the service of the writ on the party having the petitioner in custody, and his return and the production of the body of the petitioner. No issue arises until there is a return and when that is made the issue arises upon it, and in the Courts of the United States it is conclusive as to the facts contained in the return. (11 Mass. Rep. 63 Hurd on *habeas corpus*, 240-277.)

IV. The uniform practice in this Court is against its jurisdiction in such a case as this upon *ex-parte* proceedings.

All the cases, some twenty in number, before this Court, on certificates of division, during all the time that this jurisdiction has existed, are cases between parties, and stated in the usual formula of A. *vs.* B. or B. *ad rectam* A.

So, too, all the rules of this Court as to the rights and duties of parties in cases before this Court, exclude the idea of an *ex-parte* case under the head of appellate jurisdiction.

Savings Banks Liable to Pay the Monthly Tax of 1-24th of one Per Centum on their Deposits—The Moneys Received by them for Investment, &c., are "Deposits" within the Meaning of the Act—Moneys Received and Invested within the same month Liable to the Tax for such month.

The Bank for Savings in the City of New-York vs. Maunsell B. Field, Collector, &c.—The opinion in this case and others will appear in the TIMES as soon as it is printed and revised. Meanwhile, as there is some misapprehension as to the questions decided, in consequence of statements published by parties unfamiliar with the law or the facts, the questions certified of and the answers thereto are given. The questions were:

First—Whether the Circuit Court can restrain the collection of the tax and penalties by injunction.

Second—Whether an injunction can properly issue in this case.

Third—Whether the plaintiff is, under the 10th section of the act of June, 1864, as amended by the act of March, 1865, liable to pay a duty of one twenty-fourth of one per centum per month, on the average amount of money so received and invested or loaned and represented and entered in the pass-book of the customer, and payable to the parties entitled under and in pursuance of the by-laws of the plaintiff.

Fourth—Whether moneys so received and invested are "deposits" within the meaning of the act of Congress.

Fifth—Whether moneys received on deposit in any one month, and invested as aforesaid during the same month, are deposits within the meaning of the act, so as to render the plaintiff liable to pay the tax thereon for such month.

The Court answers the last three of these questions in the affirmative, giving no answer to the first two because the case is sufficiently disposed of by the decision of the others.

U. S. Supreme Court—MARCH 12.

No. 6. Original docket—*Ex-parte*. In the matter of A. H. Garland, petitioner.

No. 8. Original docket—*Ex-parte*. In the matter of Robert H. Marr, petitioner.

Test oath cases—Reargument.

The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. Marr, the petitioner in No. 8; by Mr. Stanbery and Mr. Attorney-General Speed in opposition to the petitioners; and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the petitioners.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Important Decision as to the Liability of Telegraph Companies — Messages Between New-York and San Francisco.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Edward de Rutte vs. The New-York, Albany and Buffalo Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company.—This was an action brought against the defendants for damages for the incorrect transmission of a message sent from New-York by the defendant's line to the plaintiff in San Francisco.

The cause was tried before Brady, J., and a jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. From this judgment the defendants appealed. The General Term affirmed the judgment, and the following opinion of the Court was delivered by DALY, First Judge.

The plaintiff was a commission merchant doing business in San Francisco, California. He had a brother, Theophilus De Rutte, who was his agent and correspondent at Bordeaux in France, but who had otherwise no interest in the plaintiff's business. T. De Rutte procured from Callarden & Labourdette, bankers in Bordeaux, an order for the plaintiff to purchase for them a cargo of wheat in California at the extreme limit of twenty-two francs the hectorolite, which is the French official measure for grain. The plaintiff was to purchase and ship the grain to Callarden & Labourdette immediately, his commission and the mode of his reimbursement to be the same as in a previous order which he had received from another Bordeaux firm one of the partners in which was named Monod. Upon receiving the order, Theophilus De Rutte prepared a telegram in these words: "Edward De Rutte, San Francisco, buy for Callarden & Bourdette, bankers, a shipload of five to six hundred tons white wheat, first quality, extreme limit twenty-two francs the hectorolite landed at Bordeaux same conditions as the Monod contract, TH. DE RUTTE," and inclosed it in a letter to Jules Lorrimer, a merchant of New-York, with instructions to send it to the plaintiff in the quickest manner, and to debit the plaintiff with the charges. A clerk of Lorrimer copied the message upon a slip of paper and took it to the telegraph office of the defendant, where he gave it to a clerk to whom he paid $21 50 for its transmission to San Francisco. The defendants have printed blanks in their office upon which messages are written containing a notice, that to guard against mistakes, every message of importance ought to be repeated, for which half the price will be charged; and that they will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages from whatever cause they may arise. It does not appear that any such blanks were used in this case, nor was it shown that Lorrimer's clerk or his principal, knew of the regulation.

The defendant's line extends from New-York to Buffalo, where it connects with other lines, and a pony express to San Francisco. The message was transmitted correctly by the defendant's line, and by the connecting lines to St. Louis, but when delivered to the plaintiff at San Francisco, there were several errors. Th. De Rutte was changed to *Thos.* De Rutte, Monod contract to *monied* contract, hectorolite to *pretorlitiere*, and twenty-two to twenty-*five* francs.

The plaintiff was not misled as to three of the alterations. He understood the abbreviation Thos. to mean Theophilus, the words monied contract to mean Monod contract, and pretorlitiere to mean hectorolite. The words twenty-*five* francs, however, he assumed to be correct, but before acting upon the message, he tried as he said, to get a copy of the dispatch from the Telegraph Company at San Francisco, but they stated that they could not furnish it. Grain could be purchased in San Francisco at that time, at a price which would admit of its being landed at Bordeaux, charges included, at twenty-four to twenty-five francs the hectorolite, but not at twenty-two, and the plaintiff accordingly purchased the requisite quantity, and chartered a vessel for its shipment to Bordeaux, when he received from New-York, twenty days after the dispatch, the letter which his brother had written advising him that the extreme limit was twenty-two instead of twenty-five francs. As a further assurance, on receiving this letter, he had the dispatch repeated, after which he sold the wheat at the cost price, less commission, storage and interest, and after several day's effort, he succeeded in getting rid of the charter party by the payment of $1,600 in gold, and he paid the wharfage of the vessel, and the brokerage fees upon the recharter, making in all the sum of $2,094 51 fees upon the recharter, making in all, with the commissions, storage and interest the sum of $2,094 51, for which the plaintiff recovered judgment.

We are asked to reverse this judgment upon several grounds. The first ground taken by the defendant is, that their contract was to transmit the dispatch from New-York to Buffalo, and deliver it there to the connecting line, which they did. That it is made their duty by Statute Laws of New-York for 1848, page 395, sec. 11, to receive messages from and for other telegraph lines, and that where they transmit and deliver a message correctly to a connecting line, they are not answerable for errors occurring afterward.

The duty which the statute imposes is as much for the benefit of the telegraph companies as for the individuals who make use of them, for the business of a company, where there are several connecting lines, might be materially diminished if any of them should refuse to deliver messages to or receive them from it, and the object of this provision, therefore, was manifestly to enable new companies to compete with established lines, thus preventing the evils of monopolies and of combinations among companies. But while the statute makes it the duty of a telegraph company to receive and transmit such messages, it does not make it in such a case the collecting agent of the other lines. It imposes no higher duty than the words express, and leaves each company at liberty to require the payment of its own charges before it either delivers or transmits a message. Where a message is to be transmitted through many connecting lines, it is a matter of convenience to be enabled to pay the entire charge, either at the place from which it is sent or at the place where it is received; and it is the interest of companies, especially where there are competing lines, to make arrangements whereby upon the payment to them of the whole charge, a message may be sent the entire length of telegraphic communication. It is to be assumed that this is the case, when a telegraphic company is paid for the transmission of a message to a place beyond their own lines, with which they are in communication by the agency of other companies, and they must in such a case be regarded as undertaking that the message will be transmitted and delivered at that place.

The same rule must be applied to them that is applied to a common carrier who receives the whole compensation for the carriage of a package addressed to a place beyond the limits of his own route; that is, that he engages for the due delivery of the package at the place of destination, unless he expressly limits his responsibility to his own route, or the circumstances are such as to clearly indicate that that was the understanding of the contracting parties. (Weed *vs.* The Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad; 19 Wend. 534. Muschamp *vs.* The Lancaster and Preston Railway Company; 8 M. and Weis. 421. St. John *vs.* Van Santvoord; 25 Wend., 660 id., 6 Hill, 157 in error,

Wilcox vs. Parmlee, 3 Sandf. S. C. R. 610.) By taking pay in advance for the whole distance he holds himself out as a carrier for the entire distance per Walworth C, in Van Santvoord vs. St. John supra, where a railroad that terminated in Boston took a wagon at Troy that was to be carried to Burlington. Hence, I said, "It was no part of the plaintiff's business to inquire how many different corporations made up the entire line of road between Troy and Burlington, or having ascertained it, to determine at his peril which of such corporations had been guilty of the negligence." Fay vs. The Troy and Boston Railroad Company; 24 Barb., 382, and Lord Abinger in Muschamp vs. The Lancaster,) &c. Railway, supra, remarked that it was useful and reasonable for the benefit of the public in such a case that it should be considered that the undertaking was to carry the parcel the whole way. "It is better," he said, "that those who undertake the carriage of parcels for their mutual benefit should arrange matters of this kind inter se, and should be taken each to have made the others their agents;" all of which remarks are as applicable to the transmission of a message as to the carriage of a parcel. In this case Lecour told the defendant's clerk to send the message to California, and asked him what would be the charge of sending it to San Francisco, to which the clerk answered $21 50, which Lecour paid, and this prima facie was sufficient to show that the defendants engaged to send it to San Francisco. Whatever contract was made, was made with them, and not with any other company. There was nothing said, nor was there anything to indicate that they were to be answerable only for its correct transmission along their own line. They received the whole amount that was asked to send it to San Francisco, without communicating by what lines it would be sent, or any other particulars as to the mode or manner of its transmission. They took upon themselves the whole charge of sending it, and what arrangements were made, or what sum would be paid for the use of the lines in connection with them were matters not disclosed to the party interested in the transmission of the message, and with which consequently he had nothing to do. He made his contract with them, and if injured by its non-fulfillment, he has a right to look to them for compensation for the injury sustained.

The next objection taken by the defendants is, that they entered into no contract with the plaintiff; that they made their contract with Th. De Rutte who sent the message, acting as the agent of Callardan & Labourdetie. It does not necessarily follow that the contract is made with the person by whom, or in whose name, a message is sent. He may have no interest in the subject matter of the message, but the party to whom it is addressed may be the only one interested in its correct or diligent transmission, and where that is the case, he is the one in reality with whom the contract is made. The business of transmitting messages by means of the electric telegraph is like that of common carriers in the nature of a public employment, for those who engage in it do not undertake to transmit messages only for particular persons, but for the public generally. They hold out to the public that they are ready and willing to transmit intelligence for any one upon the payment of their charges, and when paid for sending it, it forms no part of their business to inquire who is interested in, or who is to be benefited by the intelligence conveyed. That becomes material only where there has been a delay or a mistake in the transmission of a message which has been productive of injury or damage to the person by whom, or for whom, they were employed, and to that person they are responsible, whether he was the one who sent, or the one who was to receive the message. It is somewhat analogous to the question which arises, when goods are lost upon their carriage, whether the action against the carrier is to be brought by the consignor or the consignee, and the general rule upon the subject is that the one in whom the legal right to the property is vested, is the one to bring the action, and if that is the consignee the consigner in making the contract with the carrier, is regarded as having acted as the agent of the other. Danes vs. Peck, 8 T. R. 330; Griffith vs. Ingledew, 6 S., and Rowle, 429; Freeman vs. Birch, 1 Nev. & Man, 420. Dutton vs. Solomnson, 3 Bos. & Pull, 584; Everett vs. Salters, 15 Wend., 474. In the case now before us it could make no difference to Collardan & Labourdetta whether the message was correctly transmitted or not, as wheat could not be purchased at the time in San Francisco at the price which they had fixed and the plaintiff was the only one who could be and who was affected injuriously by the mistake in the message. The error made led him into the purchase of over $17,000 worth of wheat, upon which he expected upon the assumption that the dispatch was correct to make his ordinary commissions, and the purchase proving unavailable when the mistake was discovered, he was subjected to an actual loss of more than two thousand dollars.

Th. De Rutte may, for certain purposes, be regarded as the agent of Collardan & Labourdettie in giving the order but he was more especially the agent of the plaintiff in procuring it for him and it is a decisive circumstance to show that he was acting for the plaintiff and that the dispatch was sent upon his account and for his benefit, the Lorrimer the correspondent in New-York was instructed by Theophilus De Rutte to charge the plaintiff with the expense of transmitting it. It was an order given to a commission merchant to purchase grain for a foreign house, if it could be bought at a certain price. In that event he had an interest to the extent of his commissions, and that he might have the earliest intelligence of it, and secure, if possible, any advantage to be derived from it, it was by the direction of his agent and correspondent at Bordeaux, and at his (the plaintiff's) expense, sent by telegraph from New-York to San Francisco. When the defendants, therefore, undertook and were paid for sending the messages, their contract was with the plaintiff, through his agents, and the action for the breach of it was properly brought by him. Dryburg vs. The New-York and Washington Telegraph Company; 35 Penn. R. 297. Eyre vs. Higbee; 15 How. 46.

But if we were to leave out of view altogether the question with whom the contract was made, the defendants would still be liable to the plaintiff, for putting him to loss and damage through their negligence in transmitting to him an erroneous message, and as they were the company to whom the whole compensation for its transmission was paid, they would be liable in an action for negligence, though the error or mistake was made by one of the companies through whom they transmitted it. It has been frequently held that the owner of a vessel is liable for a collision resulting from negligence, though his vessel at the time was under the control of a pilot acting under an independent commission from the State, the reason given for which is, that it is more convenient and more conformable to the general spirit of the law, that the owner, who has had the benefit of the voyage, should seek his remedy against the pilot, than that the injured party should be turned over to an action against the pilot. Yates vs. Brown, 8 Pick, 23; 16 Martins, La.; 4 Dallas, 206. Fletcher vs. Broderip; 5 B. & P., 182. And I think it may be said with equal force where a merchant in San Francisco receives a telegraphic message from New-York which leads him into a purchase involving inevitable pecuniary loss, which would not have occurred but for an error made in the transmission of the message, that he should not be compelled to seek, through a chain of telegraphic communication extending over nearly the whole length and breadth of the United States, to ascertain where the error or mistake was made, but that it is more equitable and just to hold that the Telegraph Company to whom the message was originally given, and to whom the whole compensation for its transmission was paid, should be answerable to him for the negligence, and that, having peculiar facilities, the obligation should be upon them to ascertain when, where and how the error occurred, leaving them to fix the ultimate responsibility upon those to whom it belongs. "Where a trust," said Lord Holt, "is put in one person, and another whose interest is intrusted to him, is damnified by the neglect of such as that person employs in the discharge of that trust, he shall answer for it to the party damnified. (Lane vs. Cotton, 12 Wad., 490.) A trust was reposed in the defendants that they would send the message as it was delivered to them. They determined by what companies it should be sent beyond their line, and as the result has shown, the plaintiff had an interest in its correct transmission, which is sufficient to bring the case within this rule which Lord Holt laid down in an action on the case for negligence, and which, though expressed in a dissenting opinion, has been uniformly regarded as sound law.

The next question that arises is as to the nature and exact extent of the responsibility which the law should impose upon those who engage in the public business of transmitting intelligence from one place to another by means of the electric telegraph, whether considered with reference to their liability upon contract, or for injuries brought about by their negligence. The law upon this subject is as yet undefined, for the business is of recent origin, and the cases which have arisen are comparatively few. I have already pointed out one distinguishing feature, that, though pursued for reward, it is designed for the general convenience of the public. Like the business of common carriers, the interests of the public are so largely incorporated with it that it differs from ordinary bailments, which parties are at liberty to enter into or not, as they please. In this State it is made the duty of Telegraph Companies by statute to transmit dispatches from and for any individuals with impartiality and good faith, upon the payment of their usual charges, (Laws of New-York, 1848, p. 398;) a duty which would arise from the nature of their business, even if there were no statute upon the subject. Common carriers are held to the responsibility of insurers for the safe delivery of the property intrusted to their care, upon grounds of public policy, to prevent frauds or collusion with them, and because the owner, having surrendered up the possession of his property, is generally unable to show how it was lost or injured; Riley vs. Home 5 Bing. 217. Thomas vs. The Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation 10 Met. (Mass.,) 476. Caggs vs. Bernard, 1 Ld. Ray 909 and App. These reasons, which are the ones usually assigned for the extraordinary responsibility of common carriers cannot be regarded as applicable to the same extent to telegraph companies, nor are there any reasons, in my judgment, why they should be held to the extent in any responsibility of insurers for the correct transmission and delivery of intelligence. As their business however is one which leads to their being entrusted with confidential and valuable information especially in commercial matters, there are opportunities for frauds and abuses, which, in view of the relation that they occupy to the public, makes it necessary upon grounds of public policy, that they should be held to a more strict accountability than ordinary bailees. As the value of their service consists in the message entrusted to them being correctly and diligently transmitted, it must be taken for granted that they engage to do so, and if there is an unreasonable delay or an error committed, it should be presumed that it has arisen from their negligence, unless they can show that it occurred from causes beyond their control. It is particularly suggested by the counsel of the defendants that the telegraph is not at all times subject to the will of the operator. That although the machinery and apparatus are in complete order, yet at times a message cannot be sent because of superving influences which at some point on the line, unknown to the operator, destroy the affinity or other active qualities of the current as it passes along the wire. The delicate touch of the battery may start the fluid which, by its passage, is to transmit the agreed sign, but before it reaches its destination a surcharged atmosphere, hundreds of miles away from the operator, may utterly destroy or materially vary the tractability of the conductor, the fluid must thus be diffused or varied in its practical operation, without the power of man to foresee or to prevent it. Those who avail themselves of the advantage of the telegraph, can expect nothing more than it is in the power of this novel and useful invention to afford. Causes like this, or any cause equally satisfactory, would absolve a telegraph company from all responsibility for errors or delays. It is inevitable, moreover, that mistakes should be committed even by the most skillful persons, in the interpreting, transmitting, and the transcribing of words, and where the liability to do so is manifest, and the risk incurred is great, it is reasonable that telegraph companies should have the right to require as a test for their own security against loss, that a message should be repeated. Their compensation is small, in proportion to the risks they incur, and they have the right to qualify their liability by a special contract that they will not be answerable unless that condition is complied with. Like common carriers, they may limit their liability by a special acceptance when the message is delivered to them, but which must be brought home to the knowledge of those who employ them, who might otherwise be ignorant of the fact that a repetition of the message was necessary to insure its accurate transmission. It may be that in the course of time this practice will become so universally established among telegraph companies, that all doing business with them will be presumed to have a knowledge of it, and that the omission to secure a repetition of a message will be at the risk and peril of the party for whom it is sent.

That is not the case at present, and as there was nothing on the trial of this action to show that the clerk who delivered the message, or any one interested in it, knew of the establishment of such a regulation by the defendants, the ground of defence is not available to them.

The next ground taken is, that the plaintiff was himself at fault, in not having the message repeated, after he had ascertained that there were three errors in it. That it was coöperating negligence on his part to act upon such a message, which deprives him of all right of action. He went to the officer in San Francisco to ascertain exactly what dispatch they had received, but they could not find it, and I think that the errors he had discovered were not of a character which should have led him to doubt if the words twenty-five were correct. The change from Th to Thos was a very natural one. The mistake in a French word was one that might ordinarily occur, and the transformation of monod, to the operator an unmeaning word, into married, was one of those slips or mistakes which might readily be made. That they were so is apparent in the fact that he at once discovered them, and I think that it does not follow because he discovered mistakes like these that he was bound to regard the whole message as unreliable and have it repeated at an expense of some fifty dollars. The words twenty-five were intelligible and plain. They expressed the very price at which wheat was then ranging in San Francisco, and it was very natural for him to suppose that they had been transmitted correctly. To hold that he was guilty of negligence because he assumed that the message was correct in this particular, would be to declare that no man must act upon one in which he discovers a few trivial mistakes, but which is otherwise perfectly intelligible, except at his peril. I do not profess to have much information upon the subject, but I apprehend that it is a matter of common and every day experience for messages to be received with words misspelt or otherwise altered, without affecting their general sense, but with which they are perfectly intelligible, which the party receiving would have to disregard or get repeated to be made secure in acting upon them, if the courts were to recognise such a rule as the defendants insist upon.

The last question in this case relates to the measure of damages. The defendants claim that the loss which the plaintiffs sustained in consequence of this erroneous message, was not one that can be regarded as fairly within the contemplation of the parties, or such as would naturally be expected to flow from the mistake that was made.

I dissented from the judgment of my brethren in Bryant vs. The American Telegraph Company, decided at the General Term, 1866, in which they held a Telegraph Company responsible to the amount of $10,000 for a delay in the delivery of a telegraphic dispatch, by which the plaintiff lost the opportunity of securing a debt of that amount by an attachment upon property of the value, belonging to his debtor; and so far as this Court is concerned, that case is decisive of the point now presented. But this is a much stronger case than that. The order, erroneously transmitted by the defendant's instrumentality to the plaintiff, was the direct cause of his purchasing the wheat at the price which he did, and of the outlay he made for its shipment, and the inevitable loss which resulted from his acting upon the supposed order, was the natural and necessary consequence of that purchase. The familiar rule in respect to damages, is that they must be such as flow directly and naturally from the non-fulfillment of the contract; that they must not be the remote, but the proximate consequences of the breach; that they must be certain, and not speculative or contingent; and where the right of action is founded solely upon the ground of negligence, irrespective of any questions of contract, that they must be the direct and immediate consequence of the negligence committed, and this case comes fully within this rule.

The judgment should be affirmed.

Thomas H. Rodman for the appellants, and Edmund Randolph Robinson for the respondents.

Copartnership—Arbitration and Award.

SUPERIOR COURT—MARCH 15.

Before Justice Monell.

Charles Brink and Otto Mehlen vs. The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover the amount of loss on cigars and chamomile flowers by a fire occurring on the 25th of May, 1865. The defendants allege that there was an arbitration to fix the amount of the loss and that they are not liable except under the award of the arbitrators. The plaintiffs' counsel allege that the submission to arbitration is entirely void, on the grounds that it was signed by one partner only, who has no power to do so without the assent of the other; that the arbitrators appointed did not proceed according to law; and that the defendants induced one of the plaintiffs to sign the agreement by misrepresentations as to its effect. The Court decided that the submission to arbitration is void. The case is still on. Messrs. Charles Wehle and Thomas Darlington appear for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Marsh, Coe and Wallis for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 15.

By Justice Barnard.

Peter Morris vs. Henry D. Stover; motion denied. Ambrose C. Kingsland vs. George H. Potts; motion granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

Theodore Ross et al. vs. Alonzo Dutch; order appointing a receiver granted. The order in the above cause was granted and filed on the 28th of February, 1866.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM, MARCH 15.

By Justice Barbour.

Abraham Harris vs. Joseph Seligsberg; motion granted without costs. Emanuel Seaman vs. Joseph Seligsberg; same decision. Joseph W. Corliss et al. vs. W. Lyman et al.; motion granted. Paul Wellbarker vs. Joseph Seligsberg; motion granted without costs. Josiah G. Rouse vs. Lucian Birdseye; motion granted without costs. William I. Soute vs. Edward Vincent; motion granted without costs. Geo. Douglas et al. vs. Theodore W. Bayard; motion granted. James T. Morsell vs. George W. Markham; Motion granted. Samuel Manuel vs. Marks Greenbaum; motion granted without costs. Sidney H. Stewart vs. The National Phenix Bank, &c.; motion to stay entry of judgment granted. Sidney H. Stewart vs. The Greenwich Savings Bank, &c.; motion to stay entry of judgment granted. August Supp vs. Henry Kenning et al.; complaint dismissed with costs. Montgomery Caperly vs. The Central American Transit Company; motion granted. Terence McGuire vs. Courtlandt Palmer et al.; motion for reference to ascertain damages on injunction granted. James W. Brown vs. Wm. R. Brinkerhoff; motion denied with costs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT — *Part I.*—SHORT CAUSES.—Nos. 519, 1420, 1788, 1979, 1980, 2210, 1551, 1710, 1495, 1965, 2004, 1313, 1016, 2026, 2013, 1841, 2176, 2209, 2255, 2218, 2291, 2238, 2196, 2198, 2225, 2265, 2022. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday next. *Part III.*—Nos. 875, 219, 742, 746, 1260, 472, 1103, 1025, 931, 1218, 600, 229, 645, 659, 705, 713, 727, 745, 751, 981.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 147, 169, 191, 224, 225, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Nos. 18, 88, 91, 92, 173.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1481, 1685, 1953, 2517, 1779, 4749, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1907, 1999. *Part II.*—Nos. 2482, 2156, 2586, 2102, 2500, 2616, 2490, 2396, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2650, 2652, 2654.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 950, 898, 1053, 1518, 1467, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1527, 1528, 1530. *Part II.*—Nos. 1252, 1417, 838, 843, 1451, 1468, 891, 1497, 1428, 1562, 1563, 1506, 1421, 1531, 1532, 1533.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Mary Connors pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen $50 from Margaret Costello, of No. 408 First-avenue, on the 1st of March.

John Geary pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 20th of February broken into the dwelling of Henry Meegee, No. 287 West Fortieth-street, and stolen three black frock coats, of the value of $150. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Henry Bauer, indicted for assault and battery, was tried and acquitted.

William Murray pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, having stolen the sum of $2 from B. Metzler, No. 97 Orchard-street, on the 7th instant. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

William Jones was tried on an indictment for petit larceny, in stealing from Jerusha S. Bloodgood, of No. 127 Ninth-avenue, on the 10th instant, the sum of $7. He was convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., on behalf of the people.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Wm. Schou, Jr., felonious assault and battery; Patrick Kieler, James Smith and James Hughes, burglary in third degree; John Kelly, burglary in third degree; James Riely, burglary in second degree; Charles Cunningham and Charles Stuart, burglary in second degree; Daniel Sullivan, grand larceny; Daniel B. Sullivan, grand larceny; Samuel Rogers, grand larceny; Samuel Greenthall, grand larceny; James Smith, grand larceny; Edward Smith, receiving stolen goods; Thomas Staunton and Wm. Smith, grand larceny; James Thomas, grand larceny; Mena Barcks, grand larceny; Joseph Gleason, Charles Smith and George Carson, grand larceny; James Hallowell, forgery in third degree; Otto Karr, forgery in third degree; Alfred Thiele, assault and battery.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HER AFTERNOON OUT.

Ann Degnan, a very stylishly-dressed domestic, was charged with stealing the head-dress, the skirt, and a number of other articles belonging to her mistress, Hester Fletcher. The accused was hired about two weeks ago, and came with very flattering recommendations from ladies whom she professed to have lived with; but her recommendations were no doubt all forgeries, and it may be that some of those whose names are forged to the certificates of character have also been robbed. Mrs. Fletcher last saw her property on Sunday morning. On Monday she missed both her servant and the things. When the prisoner came to the house she professed to be unable to either read or write, but when taken before the committing magistrate she produced her "recomens," took them up one by one and read them, and exclaimed: "O dear, how could a woman with such a character do such a thing?" Her defence on trial was, that it being her afternoon out, she thoughtlessly dressed herself up in her mistress' clothing.

The Court thought the excuse very good to begin with, but could hardly coincide with Ann's opinion that "her afternoon out" should last for about a week. She was convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

HOW TIMOTHY COLLINS ESCAPED.

Timothy Collins, an elderly laboring man, pleaded not guilty to robbing Julia Murphy of a large amount of household clothing. She said: I reside in Water-street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; the prisoner robbed me of my husband's coat, his watch, my cloak, a pair of new boots, and a great many other things; I saw him going out of the window, and I halloed "Tim, you loafer, leave those things," but he didn't, and I leaped out of the window after him, and would have caught him but he gave me the heel and I fell. Some of the things were recovered after Tim was arrested. Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

MALE SHOPLIFTER.

Two very respectably-dressed young men, who gave the names of Charles Thomas and William Stitt, were charged with stealing some velvet ribbon from the store of Joseph E. McCormick, No. 125 Chambers-street. Of the guilt of the accused there was no doubt, but the legal evidence to convict lacked a link. The accused had been followed for several hours on Friday last, going in and coming out of dry goods stores in the Third Ward, and at none of the places making any purchases. When they entered the store of complainant they made no pretence to purchase, but went up to the stove and warmed themselves. Mr. McCormick was busy with a customer, and paid no attention to them, and while in the store he sent his boy into the Girard House for change. There the boy was told to look out for the prisoners by a man who said they were notorious shoplifters. When the boy delivered his message he looked at the prisoners rather sharply, and they walked out of the store. He next saw the prisoners in the station-house, with a piece of velvet that corresponded exactly with his goods. He believed it was his velvet—indeed, finally swore it was his—but he could not swear that his clerk had not sold it. The clerk was not present to testify that he had not sold the velvet, and Capt. Greer could only say that he made the arrest on suspicion, and on searching the prisoners he found on Thomas the stolen velvet. A verdict of not proven was rendered.

DID NOT PRESS THE CHARGE.

George H. Price, a clerk, was charged with embezzling $4 38 from his employer, James B. Ogden, of No. 87 Beekman-street. Mr. Ogden said he was very anxious to have the case withdrawn; defendant, he understood, was very respectably connected.

Judge DOWLING said respectable connections were no shield to crime, and that cases of this character once made should be tried, and the prisoner convicted or honorably discharged.

The witness was sworn and testified that he was in the hardware business at No. 87 Beekman-street. In the month of January, defendant was a clerk in his store, and in February he discharged him, but not for larceny. He had about sixty persons in his employ, but when a sale was made by a clerk, it was entered first by the entry clerk and then by the cashier. The bill dated Jan. 4 was not entered on the cashier's book or on the books of the entry clerk.

John G. Schofield said he bought the goods named in the bill dated Jan. 4, and paid for them, and received the bill from Price. He saw him write it.

Mr. Clark, the cashier, testified that he never received the money receipted for in the bill. The prisoner was found guilty, and remanded.

DISHONEST PORTERS.

William Craiggy, a porter and packer employed by Claflin & Mellen, pleaded guilty to stealing a large amount of sewing silk. In accepting the plea, Judge DOWLING asked him what he had to say?

Prisoner—Nothing.

Judge Dowling—It appears to me that men seek positions in that house as porters, not to serve it, but to rob it. Instead of protecting their employers' property from being stolen by thieves, they yield to temptation and steal themselves. Since I have been on the bench I have committed not less than a dozen porters for robbery, all from the warehouse of Claflin & Mellen. I dont think such thieves are entitled to mercy. Sentence—Penitentiary six months.

A DOUBTFUL WITNESS.

George Smith was charged with the larceny of a valuable overcoat from a closet behind the bar of a saloon in Duane-street. The complainant, Edwin Lee, left it with the bar-keeper for safety until the evening. The coat has not been recovered, and the prosecution sought to convict on the testimony of Thomas Sullivan. He said: When I heard the coat was stolen, I suspected that Smith took it, and I went out after him, and I said, "What did you do with that coat?" He said, "You didn't see me steal it?" I said, "Pshaw, didn't I? what did you get on it?" "Twenty shillings," said Smith; "Whack up," said I; he then pulled out two $1 bills, and he gave me one; "Look here," said I; "I want a quarter;" as he was giving me the quarter I snatched the other bill out of his hand and demanded the ticket for the coat; he said he hadn't got it; I told him he had; then he said it was round at the house; he then broke from me and ran away.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Were you ever arrested? A.—Well, yes. Q.—How often? A.—Well, three or four times. Q.—What for? A.—Well, once for disorderly conduct at the polls, once for insulting a policeman, and I was once arrested—but they didn't do nothing to me, they got the wrong man.

Judge KELLY said it would hardly be safe to convict on the testimony of such a witness. Acquitted.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STORE WANTED—TO BE AND FOR A storage warehouse. Address dimensions and price, C. S. S., Box No. 118 Times Office.

STORE WANTED ON BROADWAY, above Bleecker-st., 25 feet front, 80 or 100 feet deep, for which a bonus will be paid. Address, with terms, &c., R. D. T., Box No. 116 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PURCHASE a house, valued from $8,000 to $12,000, by paying $1,000 or $2,000 in cash, and securing the balance by mortgage upon the property purchased, and other City property valued at $20,000, and now paying over 10 per cent. on such valuation. Address L. A. W., Box No. 122 Times Office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A SMALL, COMPLETELY furnished house, well situated on either shore of Long Island Sound or Staten Island, within 15 miles from City Hall, can have an opportunity of renting it for the year to a very desirable tenant without children. Address, with real name and price, BANKER Box No. 3,321, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT, FURNISHED, BY A SINgle gentleman, between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., an extension room, with privilege of back parlor and a chamber room, for one year or more, from 1st of May. Address G. E. B., Box No. 118 Times Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—TO HIRE IN THE COUNTRY, NOT more than two miles from a Catholic Church, and one hour from New-York, a small house. Address, stating rent and other particulars, H. J., Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of commodious size, within convenient distance from the City, for four months from June 1. Address, with terms and other particulars, H. M. T., Box No. 392 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS WANTED—PARTIES having country seats for sale or to let, would do well to send description with full particulars, to THOS. L. McCAULIS, No. 442 8th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, IN a genteel neighborhood. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, J. L., Box No. 122 Times Office.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase or lease a first-class hotel; City or country. Address, giving full description, terms, &c., D. C. BARTON, 5th-av. Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, OR ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address LEX, Box 122 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM; MUST BE WELL located, with good buildings, and near New-York. Address JOHN ALLICK, Box No. 118 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST., a private family hotel, with all the conveniences and improvements of a superior establishment, at moderate cost. Accommodations for families who contemplate boarding and desire a home may be obtained during the coming month. Transient board $3 per day.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family; location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable reference required. Apply at or address No. 215 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HARLEM BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife at a liberal price, with a genteel private family; references required. Address H., Harlem Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A FURNISHED room, with board on Sundays, in a respectable private family up town. Address, stating terms and locality, Box No. 3,643 New-York Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO A MAN AND his wife or two single gentlemen, a handsomely furnished back parlor; location desirable. Inquire at No. 331 West 32d-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND ONE large room to let, with board. Apply at No. 128 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Best of reference required.

TO LET—A ROOM FOR ONE GENTLEMAN. Apply at No. 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

MACHINERY.

GREAT BARGAIN.

The entire machinery of a first-class four-run flouring mill, including everything from the burr-stone to the flour-scales, made in most superb modern style, designed by one of the most skillful millwrights.

Apply immediately to the Turbine Waterwheel Office, No. 170 Broadway. GEO. TALLCOT.

LATHE FOR SALE—ONE OF HOLTZAPFFEL'S best, with sliding mandril and over-head motion, mounted on a mahogany frame, with four drawers to contain chucks, cutters, &c.; 76 chucks, including a compound double eccentric and oval; 75 tools in cabinet of black walnut; all in good order and will be sold for less than one-half the cost to import a new one, viz., $1,050. Can be seen between 8¾ and 10 A. M., and 4½ and 7¼ P. M., at No. 25 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE TWO SHODDY machines and flyer, shafting, pullies, belts, &c., all in perfect working order; steam power can be had if desired; also room. Address SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

PEAT MACHINE.—PARTIES INTERESTED in peat are invited to examine a machine at No. 3 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—22 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling house nearly new, farm and tenant-houses, with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn.

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE.

A chance for a few days only. 24 acres of land, $2,500; a fanciful cottage, 7 rooms, very convenient, $3,500; 2 nice cottages, 4 rooms each, $1,500 and $2,200; good gardens, fruit, &c. Hourly trains night and morning to New-York, only 24 miles from City. Immediate possession. Inquire of Mr. FIELDS, No. 30 South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FARM OF 22 ACRES, SITUated upon the outskirts, about 1 mile from the depot, and 2½ miles from Broad-st., Newark; land in a most superior state of cultivation, well watered by spring, brooks and splendidly located; a small house and large garden, well stocked; outbuildings, large and new. The above desirable farm is for sale upon easy terms, with or without the products, stock and implements. Possession April 1, if desired. Newark and South Orange Horse Railroad to be built this Summer runs by the place. Address D. DEMAREST & SON, Newark, N. J.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS—Located near Morristown, N. J., two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad station, and two hours' ride from New-York; comprising thirty acres of rich and productive land, one-third stocked with fruits of various kinds; a large and substantial three-story dwelling-house, with a small cottage additional, good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., and with plenty of good water; the land rising constantly in value. For further particulars, inquire during this fortnight of H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN HUNTINGTON VILLAGE, L. I., a house containing 11 rooms, store-room and plenty of pantries; parlors with sliding doors; marble mantels, grates, range and copper boiler, with hot and cold water in the kitchen; carriage and workshop; lot 126x150 feet deep; the place well shaded with locust and pine; plenty of grapes, peaches, cherries, &c. Communication by railroad or steamboat. It is a very fine country residence, and will be sold low. For price and all the particulars, inquire of GEORGE COX, 313 Washington-st., N. Y., or of THOS. J. VANSANT, on the premises.

STATEN ISLAND—FOR SALE, ABOUT 14 acres of land, eight of which are prime, the balance salt meadow; buildings consist of a good two-story house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; plenty of fruit, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, or thirty minutes' drive from Port Richmond; price, $4,000; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to T. STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich-st., or SILAS R. DECKER, Long Neck, S. I., on the premises.

SARATOGA RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT—Handsome new brick two-story house, contains 12 large rooms, bath-room, marble mantels and nice ground, grapes, flowers and fruit; lot 71 by 137½; street in rear; elegant brick barn, tin roof; the place a great bargain; price $7,000, or with furniture $9,000. If not sold will rent for Summer season to a nice family for $1,000. Apply at once to H. VAN DEUSEN, Post-office, Saratoga, N. Y.

NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—For sale, one of the most desirable places in this vicinity, two miles south of Newburgh, about 22 acres, and no waste land; dwelling in perfect order, with every convenience; good farm house and extensive outbuildings, such as barns, ice-house, smoke-house, hennery, &c., &c.; view, both river and inland, unsurpassed. For particulars address J. S. B., Box No. 2,944 Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, TWO-STORY AND attic high-stoop brick house, lot 40 by 130 feet, only five minutes' walk from railroad depot, on Warburton-av.; has gas throughout, is well built, slate roof; a very nice house, fine location, and an excellent opportunity if applied for immediately; price $7,000. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

EXECUTIVE SALE OF A FARM.—WILL BE offered on the premises, at public sale, on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 2 P. M., a farm in the village of Comac, town of Huntington, L. I.; formerly the homestead of Gilbert Sammis, containing 40 acres, with dwelling-house and barn. Inquire of J. SAMMIS, No. 321 Grand-st., New-York, or AMOS HARNED, Comac.

$5,500 WILL BUY A GOOD HOUSE and barn, and about one acre of ground, in the village of Sing Sing; a good view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; about ten minutes' walk from railroad depot and steamboat landing; a good supply of fruit on the place. Inquire of or address WM. CLARENDON, No. 15 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—A large double two-story house, containing all the modern improvements, partly furnished; house frescoed; marble hall; large carriage-house, with about eight acres of land and every variety of fruit and ornamental trees; within fifteen minutes' walk of depot, and a quarter of a mile from the water. Inquire of G. P. DAVIS, on the premises.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

$12.000.—FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME dwelling, 32x38 feet, in good order, and over 8 lots; fruit of various kinds; on 3d-av., opposite 140th-st., Mott Haven; five minutes' walk from the new Harlem bridge. The property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and worthy the attention of persons seeking investments. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FISHKILL—A beautifully situated place of 17 acres, with a good brick house containing 9 rooms; also a barn. Has fine spring water and a great variety of fruit, and is situated near the healthy village of Matteawan, in full view of the Hudson River. Also a beautiful place of 9 acres for sale. Inquire of J. F. ALLEN, No. 64 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW TWO-STORY and French roof frame house, filled in with brick, with extension, with from four to sixteen lots of ground, fronting on three streets, in the most desirable part of Hudson City, N. J., 30 minutes from the Hoboken Ferry by horse cars. Apply to Mr. KENNARD, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., (basement,) from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO TENANTS—CHEAP RENTS—BROOKLYN.—For sale at cost, houses in Brooklyn, near ferries, at about $5,000, with gas, water, &c., with very little money down, and in this way the buyer will save half his rent. Apply, for five days, at No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, office No. 1, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FORTY ACRES IN East Chester, fronting on the road to the landing—also on the road to Reed's Mill—on which there is a fine building site. Apply to Mr. RUTHERFORD, East Chester, or to THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, ONLY five minutes from Fulton and ten from Wall-st. Ferry, the three-story high stoop brick house, No. 8 Willow st. 24x45, full lot, extra built, fine order, all improvements. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to W. H. COWL, 215 Greenwich-st., New-York.

A CHEAP FARM, 300 ACRES, WELL watered, 2 apple orchards, plenty other fruit, good two-story house filled in with brick, 12 rooms, all necessary outbuildings, about 40 miles in New-Jersey; $9,000. (Other cheap farms.) PETTIT & FRAZER, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence, one mile beyond East New-York, 2½-story modern cottage, marble mantels, heaters, &c., barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and five acres, with plenty of fruit and berries. B. D. ALLEN, 30 Broad-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J., A well cultivated farm of 64 acres, some wood, two brooks, fruit, good house and outbuildings. Terms easy. Address Box No. 92, Morristown, or HAYES & ACKERMAN, No. 78 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, high stoop, each about 23x40; lots half the block, Nos. 125 and 127 East 39th-st. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, FIVE MINutes from depot, a neat cottage house; 11 rooms, gas, furnace, &c., in excellent order; garden, stable and carriage-house; plenty shade; location healthy; price $6,500. COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 69 Wall-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—60 acres in good cultivation; house, grapery, barn, &c. One mile from Orange Lake; six miles from Newburgh. Price $6,000. Possession 1st of April. JOHN BRADSHAW, Tarrytown.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A MEDIUM-size, four-story brown-stone house, handsomely frescoed and in good order, with all the modern improvements. Possession given by April 10. Apply at No. 109 East 34th-st., on the premises.

BUILDING SITES AT JAMAICA, L. I., FOR SALE—Most beautifully situated on the plank road between A. A. Degraw's and Samuel Judd's places, five minutes' walk from railroad depot; $600 for a site. T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William or No. 238 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS EASY, A NEW three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements; pleasantly located near the new park in Brooklyn; immediate possession given. Inquire of the owner, DAVID S. DUNCOMB 8 Pine-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, built last year, with stone trimmings, gas-fixtures, water, &c.; price $5,500; $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 295 Ryerson-st., between Fulton and Gates avs.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front dwelling house, in first-class order, and all modern improvements, No. 36 West 46th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. For permits and terms apply to EDMOND YENNI, No. 182 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, OF eighteen acres, fine young peach orchard, 3,000 trees, apple orchard, fine growth of wood, good house and barn, good water. Apply to D. T. CONKLIN, corner of Smith and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A LARGE and desirable residence, containing 16 rooms, modern improvements, large garden, in centre of the city; five minutes from depots; possession May 1. Apply at No. 59 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French-roof brown-stone houses on the south side of 49th-st., 122 feet west of 6th-av.; possession on the 1st of April. Inquire of the owner on the premises, J. C. SARES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty No. 4 New Chambers-st., corner of Duane-st., and close to Chatham-st., having a frontage of over 60 feet, covered with a first-class brown-stone building. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick house and lot, all improvements; high basement, in good order. Apply on the premises, Putnam-av., second house east of Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., an elegant large new house and two lots, within three minutes of depot. Apply to H. P. SIMMONS, No. 50 Willis-st.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY—A LOT AND vault substantially built, in the finest part of the Cemetery, never been used, inclosed by an iron railing; for sale cheap. Apply at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 60.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a large new house near depot, and handsome cottage adjoining. Owner A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

WEST 25TH-ST., NO. 146, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. FOR SALE—First-class four-story English basement house, 18 feet 6 inches by 50 feet; lot 100. Inquire of WM. C. COLT, No. 125 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BEDford, Westchester Co., a very desirable place of 15 acres. Good house and outhouses. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country seat, situated at Jamaica. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR the 5th-av.; one of the best extra-wide houses in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¼ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an extensive-built house, stable, wood-house, 33x33 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 12 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; water closets; water drawn on second story; furnace, hot, cold, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, granary, wood-house, tool-house, used for bathing; about 12 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale, situated in Flatlands, L. I., and distant 7½ miles from Fulton Ferry. It contains 100 acres of land of very superior quality, and all under a high state of cultivation; the first premium for the best cultivated farm in the State has been awarded to this farm for three years; the lawn and grounds in connection with the house, together with the fruit and other gardens render this the most desirable location on Long Island; there is also an oyster pond lying on the south side of the farm, and connected with it where the Mill Pond oysters are cultivated in perfection; fish and every variety of sea food can at all proper seasons be had in abundance fresh from the waters. The location is perfectly healthy. For a full description of the farm see the report of the Committee of the American Institute, contained in their transactions for the year 1861. Mr. John W. Chambers, Secretary of the Farmers' Club, at the rooms of the American Institute, will furnish the report referred to. The whole or part of the premises will be sold. Apply to L. P. MORTON, No. 35 Wall-st., or E. H. KIMBALL, No. 49 Wall-st., who has owned and resided on the premises for the last 24 years.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing; 20 acres apple trees; 50 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at COMBES & NIX'S, No. 389 West Washington Market, Between Fulton and Dey sts.

Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place. Apply as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THE DWELLING and grounds belonging to the estate of the late A. W. Thayer, Esq., situated opposite the Mansion House in Northampton, Mass., are for sale. The place consists of about an acre of land, well supplied with apple and pear trees and smaller fruits, a never-failing well of excellent water, and a large old-fashioned two-story house. Situated in the midst of a beautiful village, commanding one of the finest views in the town, and having all the privacy of a country residence, with town conveniences, it is just the place for a family who wish to be comfortable. Possession given April 1, 1866. For terms, apply to A. P. PECK, Northampton, Mass., or JAS. B. THAYER, Esq., No. 4 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A GARDEN FARM OF 16 ACRES, including stock, at Darien, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 1½ hours from New-York; fine bearing peach orchard, apple orchard, and all kinds of small fruits in great abundance. Cottage house, 9 rooms; fine view of the Sound; a minute's walk from Noroton depot; healthy location; good water; no musquitoes; trains convenient for business men; stock includes 1 farm-horse, 2 cows, 1 fine heifer, 1 pair of Morgan horses, 6 years old, drive double or single, and are good saddle-horses; 1 coupe rockaway, nearly new; 1 buggy, new. Also, for sale, part of the furniture. Price, $11,000. Address S. V. STEVENS, Darien, Conn.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF THIS CITY.

LOCATION—On Pelham Neck, with grand and extensive views of Long Island Sound, &c.

HOUSE.—House is large, 50 feet square, well finished and in complete order, with modern improvements.

GROUNDS—Consist of about 70 acres, beautifully and tastefully laid out.

OUTBUILDINGS—Numerous, consisting of stable, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c.

Price for all, including household furniture, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$7,000.—A MILK AND FRUIT FARM FOR sale, near Spring Valley, Rockland County, 28 miles on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, of 60 acres, in prime condition; seven cows, two horses, wagons, harness, hogs, fowls, 60 barrels potatoes, corn, rye, hay, firewood cut for a year's fuel; two acres Lorton blackberries; two of strawberries and crops; 150 apple-trees; farming utensils complete; price $7,000; buildings poor, but a bargain; very healthy place. Inquire of F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM AND residence of Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I., containing 400 acres; 100 cultivated, the balance wood land. It is a healthy and desirable location for a Summer residence, presenting superior advantages for sea bathing, boating and gunning, and bordering on the Shinnecock Bay; also a large trout pond. House contains 16 rooms, with the usual outbuildings. Price $12,500. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FLUSHING.—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS house immediately adjoining the Village of Flushing and within short distance from churches, depot, &c.; house new and spacious: has all modern conveniences, including very complete water fixtures, carriage-house, several acres of land, fine shade trees; in every respect a very choice establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE, (OR TO RENT FURNISHED.)—For sale, one of the most elegant and costly residences in the vicinity of the City, (or to rent to a private family for two years;) location on Fordham Heights, about 3 miles from Central Park; grounds, about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation and ornamentation; mansion very large, overlooking the Central Park, the High Bridge, the water and extensive inland. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A farm of 22 acres, about one mile east of railroad depot on the Cove Road; on the premises is a good, convenient house, carriage-house, workshop, barn, &c., &c., fruit and shade trees; a well of excellent water near the door. Apply on the premises or to M. J. BERRIEN, Stamford, Conn., or to M. O. G. WHITE, No. 24 John-st., New-York City.

AT NORWALK.—FOR SALE, A FINE, LARGE residence, delightfully situated; house nearly new; supplied with gas, furnace and excellent water, extensive grounds, finely shaded; an abundance of garden and other fruits; less than two hours' distant to New-York; convenient to railroad and steamboat; price $22,000. Address HILLSIDE, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins sts. Also to let, a furnished brown-stone house in 1st-place, at $150 per month. Also, for sale, a large first-class dwelling in West 23d-st., New-York. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A small place in the country, the brown-stone high-stoop house No. 149 West 39th-st.; all modern improvements, and in complete order. If not sold by April 1, the house will be rented to a first-class tenant; possession May 1. Inquire of R. B. BRITTAN, No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, nine miles from New-York, near Williamsbridge Station on the Harlem Railroad; seventeen acres; a large mansion with fine outbuildings and good ground; fruit trees and shrubbery; an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. BOHDE, or of DANIEL TERR, Kingsbridge.

COUNTRY SEAT AT A BARGAIN AT Westport, Conn., if sold before 15th inst.; house two-story, attic and extension, built by days' work, finely situated, lawn shaded by very fine old elms, large barn, two-story woodhouse, fine orchard of apples, cherries, &c.; about four acres of land; adjoining farm of the late R. H. Winslow. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN RYE—AN IMPROVED TRACT of 12 acres, pleasantly situated and convenient to the depot, on which are two handsome dwellings, one very large, one smaller, with outbuildings, &c., &c.; also, a noble academic hall. The property is offered entire, or as three separate places. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 438 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ASTORIA—A COTTAGE COMmanding a beautiful view of Hellgate; healthy location; land 150x150 feet, with stables, choice fruit trees and shrubbery; the house has all the modern improvements; gas, water, burglar-alarm, &c.; within five minutes' walk of the landing; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to A. H. STEVENS, No. 159 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steamboat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE AT SUCCASUNNA, N. J.—15 minutes from Drakeville Station, Morris & Essex Railroad, cottage house, pleasantly located, 10 rooms, good barn, four acres land; will be sold cheap. Apply to CHARLES VANNIER, with Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., No. 112 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT THE corner 2d-place and Smith-street; location very fine. House 25x55 feet, lot 25x133, court-yard in front; house is three-story, basement and cellar, brown-stone front, with the modern improvements. Price $11,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—THE first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 63 St. Mark's-place, with first-class stable on 9th-st.; house in good order, full size, with all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, with all the improvements, in 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. 22x55; lot 98 feet 9 inches. Apply to W. P. ESTERBROOK, builder, No. 87 East 28th-st.

FARM FOR SALE—A HOME IN THE HIGHlands, opposite West Point, containing about 80 acres, dwelling and buildings in complete repair. For particulars inquire of NEWMAN, ONDERDONK & CAPRON, No. 1,172 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rose-wood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 53 Henry-st., lot 25 by 100 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 163 East 21st-st. Price $10,000. Also house No. 217 West 39th-st. Price $12,000, or will rent for $1,500. Apply to O. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE BUILDing, suitable for a manufactory of any kind; 20-horse steam-engine, hoist, &c., on the premises. Apply to H. F. WHITE, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BROWN-STONE houses, in 55th-st.; water, gas, speaking tubes, bath-room, and every modern improvement. Price $10,500; terms easy. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick house No. 39 Third-place, 20x44x133. All improvements, and in all respects a first-class residence. Price $8,500. Inquire of S. H. MILLS, No. 177 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A CORNER DRY goods store, well established, doing a good business, neatly fitted up. Apply at No. 594 6th-av., 35th-st.

A FINELY SITUATED PLACE AT MONT Clair; good house, plenty of fruit; $10,000. F. WHITEHEAD, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

By JAMES M. TAYLOR,

No. 37 PINE-ST.,

STORES, HOUSES,

AND VACANT LOTS,

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The beautiful summer residence of the late John Hopper, with 14 acres of land. The house is 30x40, has slate roof, 11 rooms and bath room, piazza on two sides 12 feet wide, commanding river and inland views unsurpassed; large carriage house and barn with slate roof, buildings all new, furniture sold if wanted; offered low to close the estate. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes; plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c. Also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-house, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Yonkers, on the Hudson, a spacious and well arranged mansion on Warburton-av., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River. The mansion contains 17 rooms, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, and all modern improvements throughout, combining the comforts and convenience of a city and country residence; the appurtenances comprise hot and cold graperies, carriage-house, hennery, ice-house, &c.; the grounds, consisting of about 6 acres, beautifully laid out, with gravel walks, contain as choice a variety of grapes, foreign and domestic, large and small fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flowers, as any other space of equal area in the State; the whole constituting in all respects a first-class establishment, and in perfect order. Photographic views of the mansion and carriage-house can be seen at the office of GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, No. 91 Liberty-st., where full particulars can be obtained.

CATSKILL ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE—A splendid country seat, Elizabethan Gothic, 12 rooms, nearly new and in complete order; grounds 200x225. Plenty of fruit growing, and strawberries and raspberries in abundance. Location unsurpassed, having a fine view of river and mountains, and is in the most delightful part of the village. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for this day. Owner will be at the office of MACOMBER & STAAT, No. 78 Broadway, Room No. 36, from 11 to 4.

STABLE FOR SALE ON 36TH-ST.—A complete establishment, with stalls for four horses on the ground floor, a coachman's room, harness, closets, feed boxes, &c.

Also, an elegant bay coupe horse, with coupe and harness, nearly new; one of the handsomest turnouts in the City.

Present owner leaves the City on 1st of April, and possession may be had as soon as desired. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, well furnished; has all the modern improvements; in good order and good neighborhood; price, including furniture, gas fixtures, &c., $14,000; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for two years or longer; No. 252 West 21st-st. Call to see house at any time from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—520 LOTS ON NEWTOWN CREEK, having 1,200 feet front on Flushing Railroad and Newtown Creek, suitable for dwellings and factories; accessible by water, and Brooklyn street-cars running near; price in blocks, $150 to $300 a lot, on easy terms, or together less. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, the elegant extra width house, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn, (with or without extra ground adjoining, in garden;) house 38 feet wide, in perfect order in every respect; not occupied; can be seen any hour in day; terms very favorable. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale at a bargain, in consequence of the owner leaving for Europe, located on 14th-st., near the Palace Garden, &c.; house 37 feet wide; in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; stable on the rear of the lot; lot 126 feet deep. For full particulars and price, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK, RYE NECK, A neat country residence, splendidly located on the Boston Turnpike, near the village and depot, about three quarters of an acre of ground, well fruited and beautifully shaded, with barn, &c.; possession immediately; price $8,000. For further particulars apply to E. MOSHER, No. 45 Front-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

CORNER HOUSE, WITH STABLE—THE first-class house, No. 2 2d-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn; is 34 feet wide, in splendid order; not occupied; can be seen at any time by calling at No. 13 2d-place; price $20,500; terms very favorable. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

$5.500.—FARM OF 65 ACRES, SUPErior land, most beautifully located in the village of Pleasant Valley, adjoining Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County; good buildings, plenty of choice fruit, &c. Other farms in all parts of the country. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY extra width house, No. 20 2d-place, Brooklyn; neighborhood first-class; has parlors, dining and reception room on one floor. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 18 2d-place. Price $15,500; terms easy. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE—THE MODERN brick house, No. 226 East 16th-st., with gas, bath, range, &c.; lot 21x103.3; house 21x43; about four doors from Stuyvesant Park; price only $11,000; must be sold. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 21 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., ONE HOUR from City Hall, New-York; trains every hour; one-quarter acre; excellent house of 11 rooms, fruits, &c.; beautiful location; in prime condition. Apply to J. HILTON, No. 307 East Broadway, between 10 and 3 o'clock. Price $3,000.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—On easy terms, corner of 5th-av. and 8th-st., Brooklyn; new brick house, Philadelphia front, high stoop, marble mantles, gas and water, all in complete order, for $4,500. Apply at No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York, or on the premises for two days, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON—$5,000 WILL buy a nice place on Warburton-av., eight minutes walk from the depot; lot 33.4x100; house 24x32; contains 9 rooms, gas, water, range, &c.; also desirable residences at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and other places. Inquire of THOS. L. McCAULIS, No. 442 8th-av.

$15.500 EACH.—FOR SALE, THE HANDsome three-story high-basement first-class houses Nos. 157 and 159 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; fine location; terms easy. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st., under Bank of the Commonwealth.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE about three-fourths of a mile from the White Plains Depot, containing about 13 acres; modern built house; fruit, &c. For particulars, inquire of BUSSING & BOGERT, No. 14 Pine-st., where a photographic view may be seen.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET, between Broadway and 6th-av., a three-story brick house for $16,000; also two in 12th-st., near 5th-av. for $17,000 each; also one in 22d-st. for $20,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

SPLENDID BUSINESS LOCATION IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE EXTREMELY CHEAP.—Store, dwelling, barn, shed, 2 tenant-houses, 11 acres excellent land, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE plantation at Gainesville, Ga.; 775 acres superior land; a suitable portion under good cultivation; all necessary buildings, plenty of fruit, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 37TH-ST., A FINE FIRST-class well-built four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, full size, in fine order and complete with improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND STABLE WITH half an acre of ground, one mile from Harlem Bridge, having a fine view of the East River. For particulars address Mr. WOOD, Box No. 32 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., A DESIRAble 4-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 22x55 feet, and in complete order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEAT house and half an acre, well stocked with fruit; has fine view, near depot. Price $4,000. TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 453 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class farm near New-York, for residence in Brooklyn or vicinity; pay part cash. SMITH BROS., No. 139 Broadway.

SPLENDID FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY—From 20 acres to 200; good buildings, choice fruit, finely located; cheap; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

TO CARMEN—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop brick houses on West 12th-st., with buildings on rear suitable for stables; size of lots, 25 by about 80 feet each. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, four-story, brown-stone, No. 42 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE No. 64 East 17th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FARMS, VILLAGE LOTS, villa sites, and houses for sale. Apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, 10 Wall-st., (near depot) Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—By a family of three adults, for four months, within an hour of New-York, by rail, with some private family who have three good rooms and will give the comforts of a home for a liberal price, or will let the house furnished; prefer to be near depot and church, unless there is a conveyance on the farm. Address Mr. W., Box No. 719 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A MOTHER AND daughter, residing in Framingham, Massachusetts, desire to take a young child to board; the child will receive the best of care and a pleasant home. Reference given and required. Address D., Box No. 5,249, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By two single gentlemen, who are desirous of living out of town; within about an hour's distance, and of easy access to and from the City. A private family preferred. Address L. L. D., Box No. 937 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, AT a pleasantly situated country residence, within an hour and a half distance from the City Hall, by steamboat or railroad. Call at No. 27 Courtlandt-st., third floor, front room.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant village on the Naugatuck Railroad, 3 hours from New-York, for 4 or 5 persons, with a small, quiet family; terms $10 per week. Address JAMES, Box No. 155 Times Office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FROM 1ST OF May to October, for a family of two adults, three children and nurse, within two hours' travel from New-York. Address, stating terms and particulars, ALLEN, Box No. 116 Times Office.

TO LET.

TO LET

BY JAMES M. TAYLOR,

NO. 37 PINE-ST.,

Furnished houses at various prices.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE FIRST of May, the elegant furnished house No. 4 East 29th-st.; lot running through to 28th-st., with large stable on the rear. To a desirable tenant the pictures and ornaments will be left. For particulars and permit inquire of Mr. S. H. ROBBINS, office G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, the first and second stories of No. 425 Broome-st., for business purposes. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA, ON BROADWAY A fine large house, furnished, with ample grounds, stable, garden, &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 2 TIMES BUILDING, SUITABLE for a lawyer's or publication office. (Fire-proof.) Inquire of GEORGE JONES, in Times Counting-room.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A HOUSE ON the 5th-av., on liberal terms, to a careful responsible tenant. Address W., Box No. 4,565 Post-office.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE AT SARATOGA.—The owner of a first-class brick house at Saratoga Springs, handsomely furnished, centrally located on Broadway, and who is desirous of being absent for a few months, would rent the same for the Summer. The house is furnished with gas, cold and hot water, and there are attached to the premises a flower and vegetable garden, stable, &c. Inquire of C. A. DAVISON, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., a large, elegant and admirably-arranged house, beautifully situated in a large lot, well supplied with shade trees and shrubbery, with a fine view of the Catskills and intervening country. Constant communication with New-York by boats and cars. It would be preferred to lease it for a term of years. Apply to F. S. WYNKOOP, No. 60 Pearl-st., New-York, or to Gen. GEO. H. SHARP, Kingston.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or lofts of Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building first-class in every respect. Plans may be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 36 Park-place.

TO LEASE—ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-one years, with covenants for renewals, ground on which the North Dutch Church now stands, fronting on three streets, containing 100 feet on Fulton-st., the entire front on William-st., and 100 feet on Ann-st. For terms apply at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate R. P. Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE (furnished,) at Cornwall, Orange County, two miles from steamboat landing; beautifully situated, having a splendid view of the river; house contains nine rooms, with observatory and piazza. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM BLOOMER, on the premises, or of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

DOUBLE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—To let or lease the double two-story house No. 114 East 16th-st., near Union-square, to a private family only; house in complete order, 33x31, furniture handsome and abundant; offered to lease for two years in consequence of the family going abroad. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

WARREN-ST. STORE TO LET.—THE entire first floor, basement and cellar of a store in Warren-st., near Broadway; or the half of it will be let to a good tenant to occupy it jointly with the advertiser. Rent low. Address, with particulars as to kind of business, &c., B. C., Box No. 164 Times Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO rent for the Summer, or for the year; possession April 1; one acre of ground; plenty of fruit; house large; outbuildings ample; beautiful scenery; good fishing, boating and bathing. Inquire of S. B. BRITTAN, No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

TO LET—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, BARN AND carriage-house, large garden and plenty of fruit, near Cypress Hills Cemetery and Myrtle-av. plank road; about 4 miles from South 7th-st. and Grand-st. ferries. Inquire of W. R. SINEY, No. 37 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSES—TO LET FOR ONE or two years, two well furnished and very desirable residences, in a pleasant locality, 1¼ hours from the City. Rent $1,200 and $800. For full particulars apply in person or by post to DANNAT & BRO., foot Broome-st., East River.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLAND, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, an Italian villa, 45 feet square, containing all the modern improvements; gas, water and billiard-room; the ground an acre and a half fronting the bay of New-York. Rent $2,000. Apply to E. THOMPSON, No. 89 Gold-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williams Bridge and ½ mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad. Will be let for one or more years. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED COUNTRY seat with garden, stable, &c., on Staten Island, from the 1st April to 1st November; considered one of the most pleasant situations on the island, a chance seldom offered. Inquire of F. BULLMAN, No. 63 East 14th-st., corner of 4th-av.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE splendid four-story brown-stone house, No. 99 West 50th-st.; has been finished four months; the neighborhood all built up with first-class houses and very desirable. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMSON, at Bull's Head Bank.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, with coach-house, stables, garden and lawn; the house has gas and baths. Also, a house on 94th-st., near Broadway, and another on the bank of the river to rent. Inquire at No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner 21st-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEWport, R. I., or the house for sale; is a well built Gothic house, in complete order, occupying a commanding position, and very conveniently situated; lot 120x200 feet deep. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, 70 Broadway.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, four furnished and unfurnished Winter and Summer first-class brick houses, with gas, water, baths, stables, gardens, lawn and woodland; 5 minutes of ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SIX THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Also, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 354 West 32d-st., at $1,800 rent. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY. The English basement house No. 49 West 19th-st.; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. For permits apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT CRAGDON, EASTCHESTER, A beautiful furnished cottage, high and healthy, with garden, stabling, pasture, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THREE UPPER STORIES OF A NEW building, about 50x90 feet, well lighted; new steam engine and boilers on the premises. Inquire at Nos. 14 and 18 Rose-st. OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT FURNISHED.—A large house of some 16 rooms, on the north shore of Long Island, 20 miles from New-York. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE property Nos. 50 and 52 Watts-st., near Hudson, and rear building, now occupied as a livery stable; terms moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE MEDIUM SIZE partly furnished, with all the modern improvements; (one or two rooms reserved,) to a small family with satisfactory reference. Call at No. 177 West 20th-st.

TO LET—AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND, an unfurnished house and seven acres of land, with good barn and stables and a good apple orchard and garden. ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET IN ALL parts of the City. Several entire buildings to be erected in Lispenard, Mercer, Howard and Broadway. D. D. ORRELL, Agent for owners, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Unimproved lots on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, L. I., thoroughly furnished; garden, ice-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. For particulars inquire of A. T. FINN, No. 47 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-story brown-stone, eligibly located on West 14th-st., handsomely furnished. Apply to BAKER & CO., Broadway, corner 45th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the four-story brown-stone House No. 156 East 14th-st., with all the conveniences. Apply to GEORGE COOK, No. 91 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, NEAR THE STEAMboat landing, house and five or ten lots, with carriage house if desired; neatly arranged. Apply, from 1 to 3 P. M., to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—ONE HALF OF A GENTEEL residence, 8 rooms, situated near St. Mark's Church and 2d-av., to a small family of adults. Apply to A. B., Box No. 248 Post-office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—Two rooms, 50x100, with 10 to 20 horse power. Apply to WISTON, COVEL & SCHLICHTING, 29th-st. and 7th-av.

TO LET—BY JAMES M. TAYLOR, NO. 37 PINE-st., the three-story, 25 by 50, high-stoop house, No. 472 West 22d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 31 East 25th-st. Apply to G. H. BREWSTER, No. 37 Pine-st.

BASEMENT TO LET IN GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh; best business location in the city. Apply to G. B. SMITH, 203 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

A FARM ON SHARES—RICH, PRODUCTIVE, superior for garden truck, convenient for marketing. Apply at No. 90 West 17th-st., from 11 to 1 and 5 to 8.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, AN ELEGANTLY furnished house in a most desirable location up town. Inquire at No. 427 Broome-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE IN KING-ST. TO rent to a small private family. Apply in the store, No. 285 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 6 4TH-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms, bedrooms with parlors attached, for gentlemen lodgers.

TO LET—IN BROADWAY, NEAR 31ST-ST., part of basement to a well-established house painter. Inquire of H. SEIGLER, No. 177 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE, LONDON, ENGLAND.—This commodious hotel, "the largest in London," is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West-end, with all modern improvements, suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious gentlemen's sitting and writing room, &c. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address—The Manager, C. SCHUMANN.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, Italian Opera. Complete cast, including Mlle. Carozzi-Zucchi, Mlle. Enrichetta Bosisio, Mlle. Bini di Rossi, Signori Mazzoleni, Bellini, Dubreul, &c., &c. The incidental Ballet by Mlle. Kruger and Mlle. Vidal. Conductor, Signor Torriani.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MARIE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, D. Ralton, E. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Mestier, H. Chapman, Everett, Whitlock, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMANCE AND REALITY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Young, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Clark.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE MARRIED RAKE and IRELAND AS IT WAS. Characters by Mr. G. C. Boniface, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Eliza Newton and Miss Louisa Myers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE VICTIMS and FORTY WINKS. Characters by John E. Owens, John K. Mortimer, J. W. Albaugh, Tom. Owens, T. L. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss Josephine Tyson, Mrs. A. Hurd and others.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Miss Lucille Western, Messrs. Barton Hill and Leffingwell; Miss Henrietta Osborne, Miss Corney, Mrs. E. Wright, Joyce, Mrs. G. F. Tyrell, Wilson, Alice Seidler, Mrs. Hare.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FORTUNE'S FROLIC, and PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Characters by the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CONVICT MARQUIS and THE MOGUL TALE. Characters by the dramatic company. WONDERFUL MELANGE by the renowned SEAGRIST and SON.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, The pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING March 16, commencing at 8, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LES MISRABLES, LADY OF LYONS, &c. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 16, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of Kellog's Great Painting, entitled "THE ORIENTAL PRINCES AFTER THE BATH."

HOPE CHAPEL.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 8 o'clock. CORRIE'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, the first of a series of POPULAR CONCERTS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Charles Fradel's GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, with Queenstown dates to the 4th inst., arrived yesterday morning, at Halifax. Her dates are two days later than those received already. *Memorial Diplomatique* states that Mr. SEWARD's reply to the French dispatch on Mexico had been received. It contained, says the *Memorial*, an assurance of neutrality on the part of the United States toward Mexico, in view of the promised evacuation of that country by the French troops. In the Corps Legislatif, paragraph 3 of the address relative to Mexico, was passed without debate, its discussion having been postponed until the late diplomatic correspondence in regard to that country is published. In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that he would, on the 12th of March, call attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech, referring to Parliamentary reform. The announcement was regarded as evidence that the Cabinet was united upon the Reform Bill, and as a conclusive answer to the rumors of resignations of ministers. On the 2d inst. Mr. GREGORY moved an address to the Queen in favor of establishing the principle that private property at sea should be free from capture. The motion was opposed by the Lord Advocate and the Attorney-General, and it was finally withdrawn. The Jamaica question continued to excite attention in England. The search for STEVENS was still unsuccessful. Several Chilian and Spanish war vessels, fitting out on the Thames, had been seized by the English Government. Important proceedings in reference to the relations of Austria and Prussia were announced to take place shortly in the Federal Diet. Other continental news is of little interest.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the morning hour was taken up in the discussion of a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of the Reconstruction Committee, and a motion to amend it by reducing it to 6,000 copies. The amendment was disagreed to, and the original resolution adopted. The Civil Rights Bill was then taken up, and the House amendment agreed to. The bill having passed both Houses, goes to the President for his signature. The Deficiency Bill was next taken up, pending the consideration of which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Senate bills granting aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Placerville in California to Nevada were read twice and referred. Mr. SMITH obtained leave to make a personal explanation, which gave rise to some debate and excited personal remarks. Mr. MCCULLOUGH introduced an act authorizing the construction of a railroad in the District of Columbia. The *Habeas Corpus* Bill was next taken up. Mr. CONCKLING suggested an amendment which should secure a more complete indemnity to the Secretary of War from such litigation as might come from his public acts. The Loan Bill was next considered. Mr. HULBURD and Mr. WENTWORTH addressed the House.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced declaring Tompkins-square a public parade ground for the National Guard, and to provide for grading the same; also, a bill regulating passengers' fare on the New-York Central Railroad on all trains running twenty miles per hour and not less than sixteen miles, at two cents per mile; on trains running twenty-five miles per hour or not less than twenty-two miles, at two and a half cents per mile; and on trains running thirty miles or more per hour, three cents per mile. Also, a bill to provide for a Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools in Brooklyn. The bill extending the provisions of the general manufacturing laws to the business of building or keeping a hotel was passed.

In the Assembly, the Niagara Frontier Police Bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill for the better inspection of steam boilers was reported; also the bill to prohibit officers of corporations from selling stocks or bonds of any corporation with which they are connected; also the bill to reorganize the judicial districts; also the bill to provide for the construction of a permanent quarantine establishment in the port of New-York; also the bill to regulate the fare on the Eighth-avenue in New-York City; also the bill to allow husband and wife, or either of them, to be a witness for or against the other, or on behalf of any party in certain cases. A bill was introduced to regulate the fares of street railroads in New-York and Brooklyn; also for a bridge over the Harlem River at Berrian's Landing; also a bill for an elevated railroad in Broadway, Spring and other streets in New-York; also the bill to promote fidelity in office in New-York City; also a bill, similar to the Senate bill, regulating the fares on the Central Railroad. The bill providing that only the expenses of successful claimants of seats in either branch of the Legislature shall be paid, was passed; also the bill to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police. At the Evening Session the special order was the Eight Hour Bill, which was supported by Mr. BRANDRETH. After some debate the bill passed to a third reading: yeas 45, nays 20.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large meeting of the Freedmen living at and near Hampton, Va., was held on Wednesday last, to consider the plan which has for some time been under consideration, of colonizing in Florida. Having collected during and since the war in that vicinity in great numbers, and many being in a state of poverty and misery, the more intelligent of their own members, in concert with some officers of the Army and Freedmen's Bureau, have undertaken to advise and secure an emigration of a portion of the community to Florida. Among those who addressed the freedmen were Major-Gen. MILES, commanding the post, and Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG, of the Freedmen's Bureau. This meeting, however, proved an entire failure. A doctor and a lawyer, from Norfolk, violently opposed the movement and denounced the Freedmen's Bureau which seemed to accord with the prevailing sentiment of the crowd.

Major.-Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN has received a very elegant testimonial from a friend in Mexico. It consists of a full set of equipments for a saddle horse, fashioned after the Mexican style, and valued at between two and three thousand dollars. The saddle is heavily trimmed with beaten silver, the housing thickly embroidered in gold, silver and silk; the bridle is composed of silver chains and silk embroidered leather.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will meet in St. Louis on the third Tuesday in May. At the same time the General Assembly of what is popularly known as the "New School" Presbyterian Church will also meet in the same place. These two assemblies represent the largest bodies of Presbyterians in the United States, but have no correspondence with each other.

The California dispatches reports the success of the Union ticket at the charter election in Sacramento. Extensive defalcations among the officials of Idaho had been detected. Two had been arrested for embezzlement, one had absconded, and a fourth had just died a defaulter.

Miss SPAFFORD, of Rockford, Ill., who was betrothed to the lamented Zouave commander, Col. ELLSWORTH, one of the first victims of the rebellion, was married last week at that place, to a Mr. BRETT, a gentleman of wealth and position in Boston.

A son of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND is traveling in the Western States and Territories. On the 10th inst. he left St. Josephs for Atchison, *en route* for the Rocky Mountains.

The Canadian schooner *Trade Wind* arrived at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday, from Port Hope, with a cargo of wheat and peas. This is the first arrival this season.

LOCAL NEWS.

An interesting case was tried yesterday in the Marine Court, before Judge ALKER, involving to some extent the rights and liabilities of sub-tenants, or those who hire rooms on the second or third floor. MARGARET A. WHEELWRIGHT, the owner of house No. 150 Monroe-street, brought an action against Mr. B. BERNARD to recover the sum of $500 damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a forcible entry. An old gentleman named WACHASKEY rented, and with his wife occupied the second floor of the premises. On the 18th of October last, they were informed that a son was very ill at Jamestown, N. Y. They locked up their rooms and went thither, arriving just in time to witness the death of their soldier boy. The father telegraphed from Jamestown to this City, asking certain persons to notify a society, of which deceased was a member, to attend the funeral on the 22d October, at the rooms of the father, No. 150 Monroe-street. The members of the society and friends of the family arrived at the place at the appointed hour—so did the corpse. The coffin was taken from the hearse to the steps of the door, when the plaintiff shut the door in the face of the mourners and locked it. Defendant thereupon broke down the door. It was for this that the action was brought. A verdict was rendered for defendant.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to suspend all proceedings in relation to the widening of Ann-street, was laid over. The Tax Levy, as reported by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, was read and laid over. The resolutions from the other Board, expressing sympathy with the Fenian cause, and providing for the closing of all the Corporation offices on St. Patrick's day, were concurred in. An ordinance directing the owners of ferry-boats to provide such ferry-boats, under a penalty of $50, with gates, in order to prevent the entrance or exit of passengers until the boat is secured to the bridge, was adopted. The resolution directing the Coroners to advertise description of unknown persons in the TIMES and *Daily News* was also concurred in, and the Board then adjourned.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, MARY CONNORS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny; JOHN GEARY, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months; WM. MURRAY pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months; WM. JONES was tried and convicted of petit larceny, and sent to State Prison for five years, and HENRY BAUER, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted.

At the inquest held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of CHARLES ZECH, who committed suicide on Monday after attempting to kill his wife, in Fifty-third-street, the wife of deceased testified in relation to the difficulty which resulted in the shooting affray. It appeared that they had not lived together for some time, and that the deceased was a man of intemperate habits. Mrs. ZECH is rapidly recovering from the effects of her wound.

A destructive fire broke out in the hold of the steamer *San Jacinto*, of the Empire line, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as she lay at Pier No. 13 North River, resulting in the almost total destruction of the vessel and her cargo, consisting of 300 bales of cotton and 500 barrels of flour, causing an aggregate loss of about $175,000. The steamer's hull being of iron, it was filled with water and sunk.

Eighty-six carcases of unwholesome veal were seized by Officer VAN RIPER, of the Fifth Precinct, on Wednesday, at the Chambers-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and at the warehouse of the American Express Company. The greater portion of the veal was sent to the offal dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street.

WILLIAM HANLON and PATRICK NICHOLSON quarreled yesterday in a grog-shop at No. 86 Mulberry-street, during which HANLON drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound, and aftewards escaped. NICHOLSON was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

The Court-house Investigating Committee reassembled, yesterday afternoon, in the Supervisors' Chamber, and Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, S. C. LYONS and JOHN KELLUM, architect of the new edifice, were examined; but nothing new was developed, and the investigation was adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A meeting of Universalists was held in Dr. CHAPIN's Church, last evening, for the purpose of taking measures for raising $100,000 for a Universalist Missionary Fund. Addresses were delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Rev. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW and others.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of NATHANIEL CORNWELL, aged 16 years, who was killed on Saturday by a fall down the hatchway of premises No. 32 Barclay-street, where he was employed. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

JOSEPH SCHULTZ, charged with passing counterfeit $50 Treasury notes, was before Commissioner STILLWEL for examination yesterday. The case was adjourned till Tuesday, the 20th, at 2 o'clock.

Gold was steady yesterday at about 131 ℔ cent., Money easy and cheap and Government Securities in demand; the Second and Third series of 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds ¼@⅜ higher. The Railway speculation under less excitement than on Wednesday night.

Produce and merchandise were in pretty fair request yesterday, at, in some instances, firmer prices. The freight engagements were moderate, consisting, in the main, of Cotton, Corn and Provisions for the British Islands.

THE INDUSTRIOUS FREEDMEN.—It would appear that there is a larger population of freedmen endeavoring to live honestly (with bad success) on the Yorktown (Va.) Peninsula than ought to be put to that severe economical test. Our readers will be interested in looking over the Fortress Monroe report—given in other columns—of a meeting held in that neighborhood on Tuesday. Gen. MILES and other Union officers were present. They advised emigration to Florida, where Government lands are to be had in abundance. But the potential voice of the meeting was against them, and there is likely to be no immediate emigration to Florida on a large scale from the Peninsula.

The Political Aspect.

The communications—on political questions—addressed to "the Editor of the TIMES" at Washington within the last three months would fill a large quarto volume. That they have not been uniformly of the quality and bearing of those from which we publish extracts in other columns to-day, will readily be understood. But the exceptions are so few and so feeble that they would barely be worth quoting as indications of public opinion. The purport of this voluminous correspondence, in brief, is simple and easily compassed. It looks to no party end; it suggests no new party enterprise. There is not in any one of these abbreviated letters the first symptom of a wish or thought which does not embrace the whole country, and which does not contemplate the assurance of full and equal justice to all classes and to all sections.

It is in this view that we give the space we do to portions of a correspondence mainly intended, no doubt, for the Editor's own eye.

The central fact on which these correspondents—representing *all* sections of the Union—desire to dwell, is the loyalty and good faith which has marked the Executive policy from the hour when the terrible responsibility of government was placed upon his shoulders. They can see nothing in President JOHNSON's past history; nothing in his alliances since free government was put on its trial five years ago; nothing in his present affiliations or his avowed purposes which should for one moment shake their faith in his administration. They see, on the contrary, a simple, plain, unadorned record of an American public man—call him statesman, or call him anything else—who comes of the people; who knows the people; who has no sectional interest which he could appropriate to himself if he wished; who has trodden the path of adversity when loud-mouthed patriots of this peaceful epoch stayed within doors; who never sought the nomination which resulted in his elevation to the Presidency; and who is now ready to bear every sort of contumely from the time-servers who were crawling at his feet the other day, and who would crawl at his feet to-morrow if they had the chance.

This is the burden of our correspondence. It comes entirely from the heart of the people, and the appeal it makes in behalf of kindly good-will between the two sections of the country is simple, direct and honest.

"Appropriate Legislation."

For a rare specimen of blundering logic and partisan chicane, we commend a brief article which appeared in the *Tribune* the other day in praise of Gov. YATES and universal suffrage. Setting out from the groundless statement that the power to enforce the prohibition of Slavery by "appropriate legislation" (meaning, of course, the radical measures,) may be derived from the first clause of the amendment, under a previous provision of the Constitution, it proceeds, by the false statement that all the political gain of the war will be imperiled by leaving to the several States the adjustment of the relations of the freedmen, to the conclusion that the distinction between civil and political rights is an illusory one. It is unusual, even among the dogmatists who adorn the radical ranks, to find a publicist, professing to instruct popular opinion, so reckless in the assertion of his premises, and so incoherent in his attempted deductions.

It has not been forgotten that when some of the Southern Legislatures, while discussing the amendment abolishing slavery, expressed distrust as to the powers and purposes veiled under its second section, they were reassured by the explanation that this was merely a formal statement, of no novel import, and that the life of the amendment began and ended in its first clause. Warnings enough were raised at the time that this tail to the act contained latent stings which might be unsheathed for mischief, but the virtue of the extremists was shocked at the supposition, and the Southern States, lulled by assurances of its harmlessness, accepted the amendment as it stood.

Now, the Radicals boldly avow that the second section contains, and that it was meant to contain, the germs of the most sweeping revolution in the whole frame of Southern society. They exult in it, as commanding interference in those internal political matters which have been from the beginning declared by all sound interpretation of the Constitution to be exclusively reserved to the States themselves. This is not the art of government It is such paltry trickery as statesmen despise. It is obtaining under false pretences which no delusion of fanaticism can excuse a power to oppress which the blind will of fanaticism stands eager to seize.

The clear result from all the candid testimony we have with regard to the state of feeling at the South is that her best citizens fear to trust the colored race indiscriminately with the ballot. The light of common sense shows, and the voice of all history declares, that a long-embruted race, suddenly enfranchised, is not fit to govern itself, much less to share in governing others. These radical reformers are they who would imperil the gain of the war, by exposing the country to a conflict of races, in which the less advanced and intelligent is to be backed by Government illegally stretching its constitutional powers, for no sophistry can justify that legislation which destroys the very foundations of our national system, by directing Congress to interfere with concerns reserved by the great charter itself to the several States.

It will astonish philosophers to learn that the distinction between civil and political rights is an illusory one. There has been a general consent among those who have given the subject some serious thought for a few centuries before the advent of this ultraist sage, that, while natural rights were plain enough, and civil rights were such as justice required that every citizen should share, political rights constituted quite another order. It is the good of the whole body politic which must determine what classes shall enjoy the political right of taking part in the Government. Protection by the laws is a civil right which all men may claim. The power to make the laws is a political right which society has always had the wisdom to exclude certain of its members from. And we have confidence enough in the good sense of the American people to believe that such a distinction will endure among them for some centuries yet, in spite of the treacherous invitations held out by the *ignis fatui* of these new lights.

About the Butchers.

The meeting of this wealthy craft, by their able representatives, with the Health Commissioners, was interesting, and marks a step in the right direction. The conference seems to have been frank, manly, and to the point. The President of the Commission stated that while the Commission did not propose any sudden or violent action, it did look for the *ultimate* removal of the butchering business from the thickly occupied portions of the City. In the meantime all possible means must be applied to secure cleanliness in their operations. To this last proposition the butchers assented, to the first they demurred. They stated:

That their vocation was not an unhealthy one, and pointed to their own portly bodies;

That they thought they had the same right to choose the spot for carrying on their business as other men had; and

That we (the people of New-York) could not get anything for breakfast, if they were compelled to do their killing beyond a convenient distance.

These are not exactly their words, but are substantially correct.

Now we have a few words to offer.

It is in accordance with the known laws of human nature that the butchers should wish to do their business in their own way, and we are sure they will do it so if they possibly can. As to their statements, we say in reply to the first: That their avocation may be eminently health-giving, but *their* bodies do not prove it. We wish the Health Commission to call up the denizens of the tenements *next the slaughter houses*—the men, the women, and most of all, the children—let them confront the butchers, and then consider the proof. We wish, in the next place, that while the process of purification is going on, and until it is accomplished, the healthy and wealthy butchers may be compelled to live next or over their own slaughter-houses, with their wives and children, and to begin immediately.

We say in reply to the second: That, while eminently pleasant and profitable to themselves to place their slaughter-houses in central positions, while quite pleasant to them to use the Fifth-avenue for a parade for droves of fat cattle, yet one million of people in the City of New-York, and the whole universe beside, cry out against these things as abominations and nuisances, intolerable to any other people under the sun.

We say in reply to the third proposition, "Is thy servant, the President of the Commission, a fool that he shall believe this thing?"

Gentlemen butchers, if you have money enough to buy the Commisssion, you can carry on your business as you have done; you can trifle with the comforts and lives of thousands of your fellow-creatures as you have done; but if not, not. We know you are sensible men, and we are sure you will see it very soon, that you can and will make just as much money when you slaughter your cattle in Westchester County as you do now, and the farmers of Westchester will make much more.

ADVERTISING THE UNKNOWN DEAD.—We have often advocated in these columns, upon humanitarian grounds, that the Coroners should be authorized to advertise in the City papers minute descriptions of the persons and clothing of all unrecognized bodies, into the causes of whose demise they are almost daily called upon to inquire. The subject was yesterday brought before the Board of Councilmen by Mr. GEO. MACKEY, a member of that body, who has had large experience in the Coroners' Bureau, and, at his suggestion, an ordinance empowering the Coroners to advertise descriptions of the unknown dead in the TIMES and another City journal, was passed. The measure will doubtless receive the assent of the Aldermen, and in this way, to say the least, many a deceased person will receive decent burial at the hands of kindred instead of hurried sepulchre in an unmarked grave at Potter's Field. Such interments annually are said to be about three hundred. By proper publicity through the daily press, and after the completion of the Morgue which the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are causing to be erected in the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, we should not be surprised if this appalling aggregate might be reduced by nine-tenths. There is another and even graver reason for the humane measure which has been determined upon. The ends of justice will be served immensely by its operation. It now amounts to a conviction on the part of the authorities, that no infinitessimal portion of the bodies cast up by our rivers and hustled into paupers' graves because no place is provided in which they may lie for identification, are the victims of foul play. The chances, therefore, of bringing the crime of murder home to its perpetrators, who frequently go unwhipped by justice under the convenient verdict of "found drowned," by a Coroner's jury, are vastly enhanced under the new arrangement. This fact is patent, and needs no illustration. We therefore heartily commend the action of the Board of Councilmen, and beg the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to expedite the building of the Morgue, that the improvement may be complete in all its parts.

MME. BRANDON'S PARROT.—Our readers probably have never heard of either Mme. BRANDON or her parrot, as they recently appeared before the Tribunal Correctionel of Paris. It seems that there was some difficulty between the BRANDONS and a certain wine-merchant named FAUCONNET. It is possible that the latter had sold them sour wine which he refused to take back; but inasmuch as both seem to have been lodgers in the same house, the trouble is more likely to have been one of those controversies which are apt to spring up where people meet on the same staircase and come in by the same doorway.

At any rate the angry passions of the BRANDONS were aroused, and they sought revenge upon the offending wine-merchant. It does not appear to which of their minds the idea suggested itself, though almost every one will, we suspect, give Mme. BRANDON the credit for it. At any rate the couple, to obtain this revenge and "get even" with M. FAUCONNET, bought a parrot and proceeded to educate it. They taught it the name of Mons. FAUCONNET, and moreover taught it to couple with the name a series of villanous epithets such as might have come from the beak of GRESSET's famous parrot Vert-Vert when he horrified the pious nuns who gathered around him expecting to hear paternosters and *ave marias*.

Having taught their parrot in this way, they continued to practice him in thus casting mire and dirt upon the good name of the wine-merchant "during the months of August, September, October, November and December," as the decree of the Court remarks with particularity. Mons. FAUCONNET's patience at last gave way, and he cited the BRANDONS, husband and wife, before the Tribunal, which, having heard the cause, determined that the BRANDONS, having taught the parrot, had made it their speaking tube, and were therefore guilty of slandering M. FAUCONNET, and it condemned them and each of them to pay 16 francs fine and 50 francs damages.

What became of the parrot whose conversational powers had thus been put to a bad use, the report of the case does not say, but we can readily imagine that he was at once disposed of, and carried his unfortunate acquirements to some spot where their exercise did not subject his owner to fines and damages.

We see a disposition occasionally among some of our people to use the Fenians as the BRANDONS used their parrot. The moral need not be further pointed.

SEASONABLE.—Over 360 putrid animals seized in New-York within a few days! Mr. Samuel Weller's experiences seem to bear on what would have become of this mass of corruption, if sold. Said the pieman unto Sam: "Don't mention this 'ere again, but its the seasonin' as does it. I can make a weal a beefsteak or a beefsteak a kidney, or any one on 'em a mutton at a minute's notice, just as the market changes and appetites wary." This ingenuous vender used poor pussy in making his peripatetic pastry—perhaps fresh cat even is not half so bad to eat as stinking calf; at all events no doubt his little feline friends were not let to turn green on the hook.

THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

Public Sentiment Concerning the Restoration Policy of the President.

So much has been said in various quarters of the unanimity of public sentiment in support of the action of Congress, as opposed to that of the President, on the Restoration of the Union, that we deem it proper to publish a few of the many indications that constantly reach us on the other side. The following extracts upon this subject are from private letters addressed to Mr. RAYMOND, the Editor of the TIMES, in his character as Member of Congress. They are from all sections of the country, and from men of position and influence—and in most instances from men who have been active and efficient members of the Union party. For obviously proper reasons we are not at liberty to give their names. The number of such extracts might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 13.

* * * I am delighted with your views on reconstruction. They are sound, and must be carried out if the Union is to be really restored.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Dec. 16.

I was glad to see your vote in the House on the subject of the admission of members from the so-called Confederate States. It cannot be good policy, nor sound doctrine, to hold these States as conquered provinces. That would be not only the subjugation of the rebellion, but of Republican and representative government as well. I was, as you know, in favor of the full subjugation of the rebellion by military power. Gen. GRANT and his army did that, and thus overthrew the revolt, and put the States in position to resume their constitutional relations to the Government; but the theory of State obliteration, or their reduction to a territorial condition, practically works a dissolution of the Union, and if persisted in will form a centralized despotism. This, it seems to me, would be a terrible calamity to our country. True statesmanship would be to restore the States as speedily as possible to their full and entire functions as States. * * * * * * * *

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

I congratulate you upon your position taken yesterday. Every point is well, save your conclusion. As the rebellion was but the work of individuals, any guarantee they could give by way of eating the lie of State sovereignty would be but an individual guarantee, and hence useless. Suppose a State Legislature resolves the heresy to be a lie, it would not make it more so, nor prevent the Legislature of next year from resolving otherwise. As the relationship of States to the Union does not rest upon caprice at Washington, nor at the capitals of the respective States, but upon a Constitution, I see no reason to ask what you call a guarantee. Let the members sent from any State have seats—provided, of course, that they have been properly elected. And I should not look very sharp even to this. The North can stand all the nonsense they can vomit. Mere talk, no matter how unpleasant, is not treason. Meaner men are now in Congress from Northern constituencies than usually represent Southern ideas. The legislative branch cannot punish traitors—that belongs to the judicial.

I go for admitting the outsiders without a word or question—should never have made it the subject of discussion—should have assumed that the riot being over, nothing remained but for the Judiciary to take care of the crime, and for the Legislature to take care of the expense.

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 23.

Allow me, an humble citizen of the United States, to offer you my heartfelt gratitude for your manly, patriotic and Christian course in the National councils. It does my heart good to see such manifestations of patriotic devotion to the whole Union. May God Almighty guide and protect you, is the prayer of the Southern people.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.

I have read with much interest your able reply to my old friend, THAD. STEVENS. It seems to me that you have decidedly the best of it.

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 24.

I have to thank you for your noble, patriotic efforts to get justice done to the unhappy section of the country with which I am identified. Both in your place in Congress, and in your journal, you have deserved and have won Southern gratitude and respect, and you are at this moment regarded by many ex-rebels as one of the few leading Republicans who have the heart to feel, and the manliness to avow, that whatever our fault, we have been severely punished, and that the hand of help, and not of further punishment, may be extended to us. You may depend on it, you are right. We can be trusted. Our submission is honest. We will keep our word. Let kind words and kinds acts be substituted for abuse and insult, and harmony such as never existed before during your life and mine, will be established between the North and South.

* * * * * *

Oh! let recrimination and denunciation stop. Let the hand of friendship be extended, and it will be warmly grasped. Continue your good work, and many a Southern heart will thank you as truly and sincerely as does your friend, very faithfully.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.

I heartily concur with you in the position taken in your speech. It is the position we fought upon. It is the position we must reconstruct upon. We can take no other, and live as a party. We must stand by the President.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3.

Allow me to say that I have read your speech on "peace and restoration" with very great satisfaction, and congratulate you, especially upon your manifest triumph in a debate in which there seemed to be a concerted effort to badger and annoy.

While I think we should hold a firm and strong hand with the people of the late rebel States, I feel sure that it will be a mistake to hold them in a state of semi-vassalage, and we must take care that we do not go so far as to give our opponents the opportunity of calling us disunionists.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5.

I believe your position the only tenable one. I had not imagined any other to exist until the meeting of Congress, and only believes now, that it is confined to a *few zealots*, for yours is certainly the position of five-sixths of the 30,000 in our city who vote the Union ticket.

I fear, if the opposite doctrine is to prevail, that it will again throw the Government into the hands of that party, which, to draw it mild, was only qualifiedly loyal during the war.

The impracticables were always the millstone about the neck of the old Whig Party—they had always to be placated.

Why can't the Union Party be the great party of the country for years to come?—while the zealots form one impotent faction and the Copperheads another.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.

I have had it in my heart to thank you for the splendid stand you recently took in the House of Representatives just before the recess. But when I remembered that I can in no sense *claim* your eye or ear, having been honored with an introduction only, my modesty forbade. Some little experience has, however, taught me that the humblest may say a word meant in kindness, that may be a positive comfort, not to say aid. This I beg leave to offer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8.

* * * "Peace and Restoration" is a motto which, with a little reflection, the country will adopt, and I think it time for an earnest movement to be made in that direction. The chief obstacle will be the folly of the late rebels themselves. As of old, so now, their presses and orators will furnish material to those who desire agitation and alienation to be perpetual.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.

There is but one sentiment with us in Connecticut; that is, stand by the President. There must be no break with him. If we do, all will be lost.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11.

I thank you for the copy of your speech on Peace and Restoration. I had previously read it—read it the morning after it was delivered, with great satisfaction. I congratulate you upon your great success.

I do not pretend to be a politician, and therefore think I can sometimes form a clearer opinion of the prevailing public sentiment than those who are deeply immersed in political strifes, and I certainly regard you as having correctly and effectively expressed it.

SABBATH REST, BLAIR COUNTY, Penn., Jan. 11.

* * Accept my thanks for a copy of your speech, and my congratulations on your noble, as well as very able defence of the President and his policy. * *

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 11.

I write to ascertain if your speech on reconstruction, delivered in the House before adjournment, is to be published in pamphlet. I wish a copy to preserve, and deem its general circulation at this time of great importance.

I regard your argument on the legal propositions embraced in the discussion as unanswerable and conclusive, and have no hesitation in approving the policy indicated in your treatment of the subject. Large numbers of our most intelligent Republicans feel like standing firmly and squarely by the President in the crisis now upon us, and we would like to be furnished with all the "ammunition" our friends can send us of the kind suited to the occasion.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 12.

I am pleased with your course, and have had several controversies with WILLIAMS, in reference to what I consider a most insane idea, that the rebel States were out of the Union. To concede that, would be just what they want, and would be imparting, to a certain extent, validity to their ordinances of secession, when, in my judgment, all these acts, as well as all others, were not worth the paper they were drawn upon. As to the power of the Federal Government to control the action of the rebels until we are satisfied their rebellious spirit is conquered, I am willing to concede its existence, and agree it shall be kept in operation until our purpose is accomplished; but that exercise of power is nothing more than the force of Federal power upon the people of the United States living within the States of Georgia, Alabama, &c., and the exercise of such power does not in any way interfere with the idea that the States were never out of the Union. * * I hope, however, we will all have common sense enough to adopt President LINCOLN's idea, and that "finding the States at home, we will not argue whether they were ever abroad."

Prevent, if possible, any division of our ranks on the different questions of policy which may arise, such as negro suffrage, &c. I think the President right on this as well as on every other question which has yet been raised, and he certainly seems to act with commendable wisdom.

The Almighty has certainly done a great work for us in abolishing Slavery, and if SUMNER, STEVENS & Co. will only have patience, He will follow it by making the necessary provision for freedmen.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13,
SENATE CHAMBER.

* * * I agree with you in the sentiments of your speech, and should regret much if the doctrines of Mr. STEVENS should become the law of the land, or receive the sanction of Mr. JOHNSON, or in any manner influence his policy in the restoration of the States lately in rebellion. In my opinion, the prevalence of the doctrines of Messrs. STEVENS and SUMNER, and their friends, is or would be fraught with danger to our Union and Constitution little less than we have just passed through.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 13.

The Union party will be overthrown unless we sustain the President and maintain a good understanding between him and Congress. A contrary policy will defeat us in New-Jersey by over 10,000. I do not overstate it, and I believe the result in New-York would be as disastrous.

* * * * * * * * *

Allow me to express to you the gratification I have experienced in the course you are pursuing with reference to the late rebellious States. Although no politician, I am by no means a disinterested spectator of the events now transpiring at the seat of Government. I do not see how any one who has served his country in the army during the war, could do otherwise.

If, as has been assumed by the extreme Radicals, the late rebellious States are out of the Union, then the object for which we in the field supposed we were fighting, has certainly not been accomplished. I never once supposed that we were fighting a foreign foe, but domestic enemies who were aiming to destroy our Government, and which we were aiming to prevent, and which, by completely subduing the rebels, we did prevent.

When marching to the bloody field, where we well knew many a one would fall, the motive that cheered us on, that made every soldier prefer death to a surrender of our cause, was the retention of every star on our battle-flag. And when the war was over, and the last rebel had surrendered, the occasion of our great rejoicing was the fact that our object had been attained, that not a star had been removed, but remained, not, perhaps, as brilliant as before, but representing, as it had always done, a State of the Union.

Such being my views, I felt no little anxiety at the prospective action to be taken by the dominant party in Congress, as indicated by the speeches and actions of the leading radicals in the early part of the present session, and it was no small relief to me when, by your able speech, you stepped out and placed yourself by the side of President JOHNSON.

Be assured, that we who have been in the field will sustain you, for we know you are right.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

* * Stand by the President, with all the strength of your position and character. Your constituency is greatly conservative. Do not compromise yourself in any way with the dawning element of fanaticism now so rampant in Congress.

The crisis of this country is culminating. Cast your influence on the side of the right. Sustain the President, honestly, vigorously and fearlessly, as in your maiden speech, or perish beneath the weight of the people's indignant condemnation. * * * * *

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20.

* * * From my intimate acquaintance with the people of your District, I can assure you that your course has been, generally, heartily approved. Hoping that you will continue in the firm support of the President, I remain.

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 20.

I entirely concur in your views of public affairs, and it does seem strange that there should be any hesitation in sustaining the President, and still more incomprehensible that there should be open opposition, which I discover to be plainly manifest. I know that I have strong Radical tendencies, but in relation to this matter I have adopted opinions which seem to me so just and rational that I am surprised to find myself differing with some whose views have been so long in unison with mine. The cause which some of our friends seem inclined to pursue will never produce a reconciliation on the part of the South; but, on the contrary, must increase and intensify a feeling already hostile and embittered to a degree that promises anything but peace and friendly relations hereafter. It is not only impolitic, but unmanly, to pursue with vindictive feeling a defeated and prostrate foe, and especially is it so when he has yielded up and abandoned all the subjects of controversy, and all the principles for which he contended. Slavery is dead, and if I understand aright the tone of Southern sentiment, they yield up, at once and forever, all their peculiar notions and distinctive opinions, to establish which they inaugurated the war. In other words, they submit to our views of public policy, and are willing to concede to us, not only the victory, but also its fruits. What more can be required of them? It seems to me not only folly but madness to thrust them back and treat them still as criminals. We should allow them an attitude that will admit of their preserving self-respect, nor force them into a position of disgrace and humiliation. I can but deeply sympathize with the President in his views and opinions upon this question, and am entirely clear that those who differ with him in Congress are in gross error, if indeed it might not be characterized as something worse. I hope with you that this matter may be harmonized, but if differences must come, and our glorious party be divided, I see no choice left for those who desire the speedy and permanent restoration of the Union, but to sustain the President in his views and measures.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.

I take the liberty all members of a constituency may take, of thanking and congratulating you on the very proper, and as I believe, only rightful course you have taken in this business of reconstruction.

Your views as expressed in your maiden effort before Congress some days before their adjournment over the holidays, were quite incontrovertible. I have adopted them as my own, at least till I find better ones.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29.

I aided you by at least one vote to honor this City by your presence in Congress, and I am well pleased with your noble and patriotic course, and feel assured that good and true men everywhere, are delighted with the magnanimity and statesmanship which have eminently marked your conduct during the present session of Congress.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

I have read with much pleasure your speech in the TIMES of this A. M. Although what may be called a Radical myself, I do not believe the present Congress was elected as a convention to amend the Constitution. The amendment abolishing Slavery ought to be sufficient to satisfy all, provided Congress shall pass needful laws to carry out that object.

The great burden on the business community ought, in my humble opinion, to be looked after, and commercial relations restored—the sooner the better.

If our Constitution is so very defective, we had much better call a Convention solely for its amendment.

I heartily approve of your proposition to admit at once all *loyal* members elected from the Southern States—keeping out those only who refuse to take the necessary oath.

CENTRE LISLE, BROOME COUNTY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

* * * You have taken hold of things by the right handle, this Winter, so far as you have appeared in the proceedings of the House, and the good wishes of your true friends throughout the country will go with you during your public duties at the Capitol.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.

The time has come for our reliable representatives to speak sound doctrine, however much it may gall unbridled radicals. President JOHNSON must be sustained in the measures he has proposed for the reconstruction of the States; for, Sir, if extreme radicals in Congress are permitted to defeat those wise measures initiated by our assassinated President, LINCOLN, we may rest assured that a political revolution *will* (not *may*) follow, and that at the next election the Republican Party, not being national, will become defunct.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 1.

I write merely for the purpose of expressing my gratification at the position you have taken in Congress. * * In my humble way, I did all I could to support the Union cause, but now I cannot follow SUMNER and STEVENS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

I have read with thankful delight your speech on reconstruction. It is full of good sense and patriotic wisdom. I thank you for it. You are clearly right, and will be honored when men of one idea like THAD. STEVENS are regretted like the cholera, not as good things lost, but evil ones—regretted because they ever happened. Persevere. You have WEBSTER with you, and all the statesmen from MARSHALL down to CHASE.

ROCKAWAY, L. I., Feb. 2.

In the rural districts Winter is a season of rest from labor, and topics such as now agitate the country are canvassed and discussed with a great deal of spirit, and at times with a great deal of talent. As the greatest philosophers have been dumbfounded by the simple utterances of a child, so questions of great magnitude are expounded in the simplest language by the farmer and the mechanic; and their sound good sense is striking, particularly to one of foreign birth. For instance, a farmer remarked to me the other day: "Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS says the States which have revolted are out of the Union, yet he accepts the Amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery by those very States, as States. He proposes another amendment changing the basis of representation, knowing, as he must, that it must be ratified by the Southern States."

And all this in direct opposition to the wishes of one who, himself a Southern man, has stood by his country, sacrificing everything, the fruits of a lifetime, in battling this same question—one who knows the characteristics of both master and slave—and that man the President of the United States, who, in the plenitude of his power knows no spirit of revenge, but "through good report and evil report, having that excellence within himself to command all admiration," thinks of nothing but the welfare of his country. Is this man—so good and wise—to be threatened with the fate of CHARLES I.? The only excuse I have for Mr. STEVENS and his followers is, that he and they are *non compos mentis*, and this very aberration of mind must and will lead to their destruction.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3.

I hope I may be allowed to say that, personally, I have admired your course in Congress, and hear but one opinion from all I meet. If the people could have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, Mr. STEVENS would be "nowhere."

COLUMBUS, Miss., March 3.

I have lived in this State since 1854; was opposed to secession; have never been out of this town since the war commenced. But the war is over, and every good citizen of the United States wants peace and harmony. My father fought in the war of 1812; my grandfathers, on both sides, fought in '76; and why should I, because I happened to be in the South during a temporary suspension of United States laws, be deprived of all rights that the Constitution of the United States guarantee me, and my ancestors defended? I never owned a slave in my life, nor would I have done so if there had been no war.

That question has been settled finally and forever, and our people accept the result. God knows I love my country and that flag that has protected me in foreign parts, but it grieves me to see such a spirit of radicalism and persecution as some are disposed to evince. I have lost all I ever made here; but I do not despair, if the President's policy can be carried out, that we shall yet have one great and united country.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.

I am a Northern man; born and reared in Western New-York. Served with Gen. BANKS about two years; left the service, and took up my residence here; I have been in civil life about a year and a-half; I have been in the State over three years. I certainly ought, and claim to know something of the condition of things here, and of the sentiments of the Southern people. The only hope we have is in the policy of the President, and we hope to see it prove popular in your branch of the National Legislature. The people of the North have erroneous impressions of the people of the South, their sentiments and designs. There is now really less of the spirit of disorganization among them than in the North, and nothing would yield greater satisfaction, or conduce more to the prosperity of the country, than a settled policy towards what are termed the insurrectionary States. The negroes will be worthless until this takes place, and will not sustain themselves.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

Although strangers to you, we cannot let the oppor-

tunity slip of congratulating you upon the animus, no less than the method, of your late speech. You will have a hard fight of it, but the people are with you, and your course shows it possible to be at once patriotic, moderate and conservative, without being "coppery."

A NEGRO EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Negro Mass Meeting at Hampton, Va., to Consider the Florida Emigration Project—The Movement Warmly Opposed and a Counter Organization Formed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 14.

A large meeting of negroes, having for its object the furtherance of the Florida emigration movement, took place in Hampton yesterday evening. The meeting was regularly organized, and after the usual preliminaries, Mr. WM. THORNTON (colored) was appointed Chairman, and Mr. CALHOUN, (white,) Secretary. Mr. J. W. DUNGY, a runaway slave from Hampton some years ago, arose and addressed the audience, and in a few sensible remarks demonstrated to the colored audience that they were living too thickly on the Peninsula between Hampton and Yorktown, and as the immediate result of which they were being subjected to all the evil influences of idleness and vice, and that instances of theft, depredations, and other crimes against each other and the white residents of the country, were becoming daily more numerous. He entreated the colored people present to lose no time in reflecting upon the subject, which was destined to be eventually one of the greatest importance to themselves and their families. He read extracts of letters from residents of Florida, showing that land could be had there for $3 an acre, which they were paying for rent alone on the land which they now cultivate, and concluded by remarking that the Homestead Bill of 1862 guaranteed them 160 acres of Government lands.

He was followed by Maj-Gen. MILES, commanding the post, Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG, formerly colonel of the Eighth United States colored troops, lately appointed the Superintendent of the Ninth District of the Freedmen's Bureau; Col. JAMES CURRY, Post Commissary, and Dr. DOGER, of Illinois. The burden of their speeches was essentially the same. The immense benefits to be reaped by the population of the Peninsula emigrating to Florida, where thousands of acres of Government lands were watered, fertile, highly productive, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits, and where even the most indolent could obtain an existence, were repeatedly dilated upon by the several speakers.

The colored audience, under the influence of the glowing speeches just made, in which happy homes surrounded by every comfort and blessing were graphically pictured to their fevered imaginations began to exhibit the utmost enthusiasm, and the most perfect harmony would have prevailed had not a disturbing element made its appearance in the person of a Mr. CALVIN PEPPER, a lawyer of Norfolk, who in opposition to the purpose and objects of the Florida emigration movement, has been working hard to counteract, in connection with a few other dissenting adherents, the progress already made in enlisting the sympathies of the overcrowded population of the Peninsula in its behalf. He took the platform erected for the occasion, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the organizers of the meeting, proceeded at some length to refute the arguments and assertions made by the previous speakers, and succeeded, toward the end of his discourse, in enlisting the entire sympathy of the colored people present. He advocated the expediency of their remaining where they were, as in a little while the country would be theirs through Congressional action. He ridiculed the idea of emigrating to Florida as impracticable, and said it was fraught with evil consequences. They were not sure of protection and assistance after they reached there. He was followed by a Col. DE BANE, of Norfolk, whose speech was even more bitter and vituperative than his predecessors. He denounced in strong terms the officers engaged in the project, and not only seconded the assertions of Mr. PEPPER, but descanted at length upon the evils of the Freedmen's Bureau, declaring its action injurious to the interests of the black man, and he called upon the audience to treat with the utmost contempt and disgust the idea of emigrating to Florida to better their condition. At this point the meeting assumed a turbulent appearance. Loud cheers were given for BANE and PEPPER, and long and continuous hisses for Florida. Deeming it useless to remain any longer, and as all efforts to quiet the two colored orators of the day were of no avail, Maj.-Gen. MILES suggested to the delegation accompanying him the propriety of departing, which they did, headed by Mr. DUNGY, the first speaker of the meeting. Thus terminated the efforts of the military authorities and others interested in the movement to induce the immense population scattered all over the Peninsula to seek some other more favorable and less thickly settled clime.

It is estimated that between Old Point and Yorktown there are 25,000 negroes, to whom are distributed monthly 60,000 rations from the Commissary Department. They are principally in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, but many of them have small lots of land on which they raise vegetables for themselves and their families. Many of them, however, roam at will over the country without employment, and subsisting on Government rations. The alarming phase which their condition has of late assumed has been the principal reason for starting this emigration scheme. But so far all efforts have proved useless to induce the negroes to emigrate from the lands they now occupy. The sad results of an emigration to Hayti several years ago predisposes the blacks against the very idea of going to a country of which they are ignorant.

When the delegation with Gen. MILES left, the two colored orators organized a meeting of their own, and gave their hearers the details of their own peculiar views in regard to establishing colonies on the lands near Norfolk, over the Peninsula, and throughout the State. Their remarks were warmly applauded. Before the meeting adjourned a collection of 50 cents per head was levied and taken up to support the idea of colonization. Another meeting in furtherance of the object is to be held next Saturday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death of Samuel H. Parker—Embezzlements by Idaho Officials—The Sacramento Charter Election—Election of the Union Ticket—The China Tea Market—No Advance in Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 14.

SAMUEL H. PARKER, formerly Postmaster of this city, died suddenly to-day.

Advices from Idaho state that a high official named SLOCUM, had been arrested on the charge of peculation; another official had recently absconded; another died a defaulter, and still another, CHAS. D. VAUGHAN, Treasurer of Bois County, has been arrested for embezzlement.

At a meeting of the citizens of Owyhee, resolutions were adopted to send out Indian hunting expeditions, and offering bounties for scalps.

The Sacramento charter election resulted in the election of the Union ticket by 1,321 to 955 votes.

Mining Stocks are weak: Ophir, $660; Yellow Jacket, $580; Savage, $1,030; Belcher, $320; Imperial, $159; Hale and Norcross, $1,020; Crown Point, $1,300; Empire Mill, $125; Legal Tenders, 77c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 14.

It has been stated that the steamer *Oriflamme*, which arrived here on the 6th ult. from China, brought advices of an advance of from ten to fifteen cents per pound on tea. Upon careful inquiry it is ascertained that no public advices of this nature were received, and, if such was the fact, it was known only to a few private parties, and not to the general public.

The files of papers brought by the *Oriflamme* do not mention any particular change in the tea market, and the major portion of the trade discredit the reported advance.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 15.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day decided upon the reduction of freight on coal 75 cents from Cumberland to Baltimore, and $1 reduction from Clarksburgh and Fairmount.

The cattle market closed dull. Prices for beef ranged from $10 down to $9 25 for best and first quality of butcher's cattle; second quality $7@$8 50. Hogs heavy at $12@$13 75. Sheep $6 50@$7 50 for prime sheep.

The Stove Founders' Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 15, 1865.

The Stove Founders' Convention adjourned *sine die* at 7 o'clock this evening. The proceedings throughout were characterized by the most perfect unanimity and harmony. Every proposition brought before the Convention was fully and freely discussed and adopted by unanimous vote. The Executive Committee will prepare an official record of the proceedings for publication.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

Important Announcements in Regard to the Mexican Question.

Secretary Seward's Reply to the French Despatches.

Reported Assurance of American Neutrality Toward Maximilian.

Notice of the Reform Bill in the British Parliament.

Further Developments of British Atrocities in Jamaica.

England Beginning to Realize Her Neutral Obligations.

Seizure of Vessels Fitting Out for Belligerent Purposes.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 15.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Queenstown on the 4th instant, has arrived at this port. Her dates are two days later than those already published.

The steamships *Helvetia*, *Damascus*, *Fulton* and *Peruvian* arrived out on the 2d, and the *Bavaria*, *City of Cork* and *Australasian* on the 3d instant.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Mexican Question.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REPLY TO THE FRENCH DISPATCH.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that the reply of Mr. SEWARD to the French dispatch of the 9th of February is received. Mr. SEWARD states that the United States will remain neutral toward Mexico in view of the promised evacuation of the country by the French troops.

THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

In the Corps Legislatif, on paragraph 3 of the address relative to Mexico, M. ROUHER demanded that the debate should be adjourned, as the communications of France to Mexico could not have been received or examined.

The debate then turned on the question whether paragraph 3 should be voted on or suppressed.

M. ROUHER said that by voting on the paragraph at once without debate, the Chamber would not prejudge the question, discussion being reserved until the recent diplomatic dispatches are presented to the Chamber.

The paragraph was finally adopted with the reservation suggested by M. ROUHER, debate upon it being postponed until the late correspondence in regard to that country is published.

M. SAILLARD'S MISSION.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the answer of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to the mission of M. SAILLARD is not expected in Paris before the beginning of April.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that he would, on the 12th of March, call attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech referring to parliamentary reform. Returns in regard to constituencies, &c., were in preparation, but possibly might not be in the hands of members before the above date, in which case, although he should ask leave to bring in a reform bill, it would be open to members to object to its being read until the returns were laid on the table.

This announcement is regarded as evidence that the Cabinet is united upon the Reform Bill, and as a conclusive answer to the idle rumors of resignation of Ministers.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d inst., Mr. GREGORY moved an address to the Queen in favor of establishing the principle that private property at sea should be free from capture. He said it was almost suicidal for England to allow things to remain as they are, for in the event of war she might lose her entire carrying trade.

The question was discussed pro and con by numerous speakers.

The Lord-Advocate said it was impossible for the Government to assent to it. The effect, if carried out, would be to tie up the hands of the Government, when they ought to be as free as possible.

The Attorney-General also opposed the measure as most impolitic and difficult of adoption.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

The Jamaica Question.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The West India mails with Jamaica dates of Feb. 8, had reached England.

The papers publish voluminous details of the proceedings of the Special Commission from the special correspondents.

The *Times* editorially contends that the evidence leaves no reasonable doubt that the mutinous spirit in Jamaica was rife for rebellion, and that the massacre at Morant Bay was not an unpremeditated emeute. It admits that acts of detestable inhumanity were committed by persons wearing the English uniform.

The correspondent of the *Star* says that the sober truth is more frightful than the wildest imagination could have conceived.

The *Daily News* says that the first impressions of the terrible and unwarrantable cruelty committed are undoubtedly confirmed by the evidence.

Miscellaneous Items.

COLEMAN AND SOTHERN.

Mr. BENJAMIN COLEMAN, editor of the *Spiritual Magazine*, who was under trial at the Old Bailey for publishing a libel on SOTHERN, the actor, applied for a postponement of the trial on the ground that it was necessary to procure witnesses from New-York, the libel having been copied from a paper published in that City, the *Sunday Times*. The application was refused. Subsequently Mr. COLEMAN pleaded guilty to the charge of libeling Mr. SOTHERN, and made an ample apology, retracting the libel. Mr. COLEMAN was then fined £50.

MR. BANCROFT'S ORATION.

The London *Times*, of March 3, publishes a letter signed J. H. LIVINGSTONE, in which the writer asks leave, as an American, to protest emphatically against the oration delivered in Washington on the Lincoln Memorial Day by Mr. BANCROFT. Mr. LIVINGSTONE says that he never felt more ashamed than he did upon reading that oration. He declares that it was a disgrace to Mr. BANCROFT, who desecrated the occasion by such a speech, and to those Americans who became accomplices by listening to it.

THE SEARCH FOR STEPHENS.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says that the search for STEPHENS has become very keen and determined. It is believed that he is in Dublin, and the police are almost certain of speedily arresting him. It is supposed that he has managed to escape thus far by a continual change of residence.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY ON THE ALERT.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that the steamer *Sirius*, fitting out for the Republic of Columbia, on the Thames, has been seized by the Government. It also gives as rumor that Spanish iron-clads, fitting out on the Thames, have likewise been seized.

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.

A scandalous divorce case had been tried in London. The petitioner was Mr. CAVENDISH, whose wife, a daughter of Lord CLARE, eloped with Lord CECIL GORDON. The jury gave Mr. CAVENDISH a verdict for £10,000 damages.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

In the Corps Legislatif, after a debate regarding the temporal power of the Pope, JULES FAVRE and others having spoken in favor of its separation from the spiritual, the paragraph in the address relative to the Roman question was adopted by 218 to 18.

Dispatches had been received in Paris announcing the death of the King of Siam.

The Prince Imperial was suffering from a mild attack of measles.

The Bank of France returns show an increase of cash of over six and a half million francs. Paris Bourse firm at 68f. 60c. for the Rentes.

Austria and Prussia.

It is stated that important proceedings in reference to the relations of Austria and Prussia would take place shortly in the Federal Diet.

The Prussian Cabinet are said to have discussed and arrived at a solution in regard to the Duchies. A large number of the Prussians in the Upper Chamber had presented an address to the King, indorsing his determination to maintain the rightful claims of the Gastrian Convention, denouncing the course of the Chamber of Deputies, and pledging themselves to support the King in any conflict.

Spain.

Marshall O'DONNELL declares in the Cortes, it is stated, that the state of seige will be maintained till tranquility is completely restored, and the progressive party have ceased to complain.

The Principalities.

In the Principalities order and tranquility has not been disturbed since the abdication of Prince Couza.

The Turkish Government had determined to demand, at the Conference of the great Powers, that the inhabitants of the Principalities should select none but a native as their ruler.

Turkey had further resolved to station a corps of observation on the Danube and concentrate troops in Bulgaria.

Italy.

On the 1st of March the Italian army was reduced entirely to a peace footing.

Brazil.

RIO, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Coffee 7$200@7$400; stock 60,000 bags. Exchange 2s. 4¼d.

BAHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Sugar 2$000@2$200. Exchange 25¼d.@26¼d.

PERNAMBUCO, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Sugar, white, 4$200; brown, 1$960. Exchange 24d. @24¼d.

India.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The surrender of the guns taken by the Bhootanese, is confirmed. The troops are returning from Bhootan.

The Sultan of Muscat has been murdered.

The tribes on the coast are in revolt.

Imports are quiet. Cotton dull. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Feb. 26.

The markets are unchanged.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds steady. The discount demand was very active, and the rate remains at 7 ℘ cent. Notwithstanding the bank return shows a continued increase in bullion, it was regarded as unfavorable, because the liabilities show an increase, and the reserve of notes a slight diminution.

Applications for the new Chilian loan of £450,000 sterling, were nearly eight times the required amount.

Consols closed on Friday, the 2d, at 86⅞@87 for money.

U. S. Five-Twenties at 70½@70¾.

Erie Shares, 55@55½.

Illinois Central Shares, 78¼@78¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 3.

BREADSTUFFS are dull, but steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO. report: Flour dull but steady. Wheat quiet, but firm; Winter Red, 10s.@10s. 6d.; Southern Red, 10s.@10s. 6d. Corn steady at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS active and tending downward. GORDON, BRUCE & CO., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., report: Beef active, and tending upward. Pork scarce, and 2s. 6d. higher. Bacon steady, with a slight advance on some qualities. Lard buoyant, and 1s.@2s. higher; American 76s.@77s. Butter quiet, and steady. Cheese active, and 1s.@2s. higher. Tallow firmer; sales of American at 48s.@49s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady at 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d. for Pots and 33s.@35s. for Pearls. Sugar tends upward. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Linseed firm. Linseed Cakes quiet at £9 10s.@£9 12s. 6d. Sperm Oil quiet at £118@£120. Rosin flat and easier; common American, 8s.@9s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 45s.@46s.

BOULT, ENGLISH & CO. report Petroleum still declining, with sales at 2s. 2d.@2s. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON quiet. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet and partially easier. RICE steady. TEA inactive. LINSEED CAKES buoyant at £10 15s.@£11. SPIRITS TURPENTINE active at 43s. 6d.@44s. PETROLEUM dull at 2s. 2d. SPERM OIL steady. TALLOW irregular; sales at 48s. 9d. BREADSTUFFS inactive. PROVISIONS firm.

LONDON, Sunday, March 4.

Consols closed yesterday at 86⅞@87 for money.

United States Five-twenties, 70½@70¾.

Illinois Central Shares, 77¼@78.

Erie Shares, 54¾@55¼.

Very Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 4.

COTTON—Sales yesterday, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, but steady. The *Australasian's* news was not published till the close of business.

Sailing of the Africa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 15.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due on Sunday morning.

THE FENIAN FLURRY.

ABATEMENT OF THE CANADIAN SCARE.

The Feeling in Montreal—Absurd Rumors—Reality of the Scare in Regard to St. Patrick's Day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Tuesday night, March 13, 1866.

While the people here are ready to be most indignant at the remotest hint that they are at all alarmed, nevertheless the evidences are as plenty as blackberries in harvest time that they are the most thoroughly frightened population of modern times.

Business is in a great measure suspended and soldiers are seen in almost every street singly or in groups. Officers of the regulars display their ribbons and medals at hotel doors, while gentlemen of rank in the militia take full advantage of the "crisis" to discover their fair proportions.

There is but one topic of conversation, on the railway train, in the streets here, and, most eloquently so, in the hotels wherever the whispering waiter ventures his modest inquiry about the Fenians.

As the train in which I rode reached St. Johns this 11 A. M., five or six soldiers in citizens clothing entered the carriages and, as they passed through them, earnestly scrutinized the passengers. Owing to some confusion along the line, travelers from New-York who left the City on Sunday P. M. and Monday P. M. met at Rutland; the carriages from thence to Montreal were necessarily unusually crowded.

This plethora was too remarkable not to be eminently suggestive to the excited imaginations of the soldier police who immediately communicated to their comrades on duty outside that "the train was full of men!" A telegram was immediately dispatched to Montreal and the espionage to which the passengers were subjected on their arrival in the city is as amusing as absurd.

Just now, as I write, in the reading-room of the hotel, I am honored by the most particular and silent observation of a person who pretends to read a newspaper but doesn't, and whom everybody knows to be a soldier, although he unquestionably thinks his citizen's rig is an unfathomable get-up.

Deposits are being withdrawn quite freely from the Savings Banks, especially by the Irish population, notwithstanding the protest of the officiating clergyman of St. Patrick's, made at that Church on Sunday last.

At night the banks are guarded by armed citizens, and the volunteers, as they arrive, are being billeted throughout the city.

There was a parade yesterday at the Victoria Armory, inspected by Maj.-Gen. LINDSAY, of the first draft of volunteers, after which they were sent off to the frontiers. I learn that there are now at St. Johns, some twelve hundred men and several pieces of cannon. Two companies have also been sent to Freelisburgh.

Last evening an incident occurred highly illustrative of the prevalence and character of the scare. A citizen called at the police office, and stated that he had reason to believe that pikes were being made in quantity in St. Urban-street. This was an opportunity to make history not to be lost, and a detachment of police accompanied the nervous informer to the suspected house. Admittance was demanded, and readily given to the workshop of the astonished mechanist. He was a mathematical instrument maker; the pikes were the legs of compasses!

There are to be several parades and other important (?) military movements to-morrow.

Notwithstanding the pooh-poohing of Americans, or their more solemn assurances that there are no grounds whatever for present alarm, and but the faintest probability of any showing themselves in the future, our Canadian friends have full faith in the Fenians, and sooner than the day after St. Patrick's it would seem that rest cannot revisit their "perturbed spirits." FIDES.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The Scare—The Suspension Bridge—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, March 12, 1866.

The scare gotten up by the Fenians on our Canadian neighbors is even greater than one would have supposed. Preparations have been made to destroy the Suspension Bridge by severing the cables on the Canadian side, in the event of sufficient Fenians placing themselves on the bridge to make it an object. You will be good enough to drop the "intelligent contraband," and substitute a "well-dressed Canadian" as the source from which this information is derived. "W. D. C." says that the "way the thing is to be done is by means of a small steam-engine, which works two saws, under the superintendence of Her Majesty's engineers, you know, so surely the work will be perfectly done."

Many Canadians, owning fine specimens of horse flesh, are making arrangements for stabling on this side of the river, fearing that they may lose them in the event of a raid. Others are looking to the safety of property of different kinds by having it in readiness to remove to the safe side of the river. This would, in the event of an attack, be a sort of an out-of-the-fry-pan-into-the-fire sort of a precaution, for these good citizens of ours on the frontier are to be just about as neutral as the English were during our late rebellion; and though entirely unwilling to expose themselves, I am not sure that they would make any serious effort to stop any gentle Fenian who might undertake a journey to Canada as SWEENEY skirmishers.

This story of the skirmishers must have come from the fact that an unusual number of duck hunters, with their double guns, may be seen at all hours on the "ice bridge" just below the Falls. They are not very dangerous, I should judge, as I saw one take several shots at as many duck, without disarranging the feathers of the ducks, or causing them any apparent inconvenience.

I would here suggest to the skirmishers that the present is an admirable opportunity to visit Canada, as the ice is sufficiently strong to sustain any number of them, and this natural bridge will not be long at their service, one windy day being quite sufficient to seriously disarrange it.

The bridge is a sight well worth seeing. Ice and snow piled into curious shapes, which are brought out into strong relief by the dark background of the Falls, makes a foreground to the panorama of the Falls that is very beautiful, and also convenient for duck hunters.

Movements are on foot for the building of a race-track, very much on the plan of the Saratoga track, only better, if possible; the money for this purpose being furnished by private individuals. The track will, it is hoped, be completed early during the coming Summer.

The fog prevailing to-day prevents the discovery of the whereabouts of any skirmishers that may be on Navy Island; in fact, the island itself is not visible. The persons who call this place their home indignantly deny the statement that there are any Fenians on the island, and hint that the Navy Island referred to is quite near Montreal. Some considerable preparations are being made for the Fenian demonstration that is to come off to-morrow night at this place; all of which causes any amount of misgiving in the minds of the "well-dressed Canadians" before mentioned.

The American element is much amused at what they consider a very great scare, without any reason therefor, as they believe that the proposed Fenian attack on Canada to be a very large mare's nest, without the faintest show of an egg about it.

The preparations being made by the hotel proprietors for the next season gives me reason to suppose that they expect an unusual rush. CROQUIS.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, March 15.

The recent reports of plots to assassinate the Governor-General, of arrests for treason, and of the early meeting of the Canadian Parliament, are all without foundation.

Everything is quiet.

Arrival of Two Hundred United States Soldiers at Fort Porter—The Neutrality Laws.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 15.

A force of two hundred United States troops arrived here yesterday, and are now at Fort Porter.

More are said to be expected, and it is supposed that they are to be sent here to see that the neutrality laws are respected.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the British Steamer Cadmus, and the United States Gunboat Chicura—Capture of a Slaver with 1,572 Slaves on Board.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 10.

The British steamer *Cadmus*, eight days from Vera Cruz, arrived here to-day and fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned by the flagship, then by the forts, and then by the Spanish Admiral.

The United States gunboat *Chicura* came in to-day from Key West. Her Commander was saluted with five guns by the Spanish flagship.

The Spanish frigate *Neptuno* has just come in, towing the schooner *Mathilde* with 375 slaves on board, said to belong to PANCHO MARTY. It is said there are more on board the steamer, making 1,572 in all.

MARINE DISASTER.

Wreck of the Schooner Native, of Norfolk, Va.—Narrow Escape of the Crew.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 14.

The United States naval steamer *Don*, Lieutenant Commanding CHANDLER, which arrived here last evening from New-York, sailed this morning for Annapolis, Md.

The schooner *Native*, belonging in Norfolk, was recently entirely wrecked on a bar near the Eastern Shore, Md. The crew, five in number, lashed themselves to the rigging during the prevalence of the storm, and were rescued by the schooners *Mary* and *Rio Grande*. One of the crew, a colored man, subsequently died from exposure to the weather. The *Native* belonged to Capt. RODERICK McENNIS, of Norfolk who lost all his papers and books, and the vessel.

Navy-Yard Affairs.

The steamers *Madawaska* and *Idaho* are expected to commence their contract trial in the beginning of the ensuing week. The tests are to be conducted separately, and not on the *Algonquin-Winooski* plan, as is generally supposed.

The gunboat *Algonquin* was placed out of commission on Monday last, and will be laid up in ordinary at the Yard. Her officers have been detached, and her crew transferred to the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

Upward of a score of "double-enders" which have proved failures are now laid up at the several Navy-yards.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be given to-night by Mr. MARETZEK. The distribution includes the names of several of the best-known members of the Company. At the matinée to-morrow, MEYERBEER'S superb spectacular opera of the "Star of the North" is the special attraction. It begins at 1 o'clock. In the evening the Company plays at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the benefit of Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI. MEYERBEER'S "African" is the opera.

CONCERT.—Mr. CHARLES FRADEL'S concert, to which we have already referred, takes place this evening at Irving Hall. The programme is unusually interesting, and will be illustrated by Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signor Ardavani, Signor Fossati, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Robert Goldbeck, Mr. G. W. Morgan, Mr. W. A. King, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. Carl Anschutz and the composer himself, Mr. Charles Fradel. Several instrumental pieces, written for the occasion, will be played for the first time. The concert in every way promises to be most interesting.

OLYMPIC.—Miss KATE NEWTON, a very useful and pleasing actress, takes her benefit at this establishment to-night, when "Ireland as it Was," with Mr. BONIFACE, Mr. G. C. DAVENPORT and Miss KATE NEWTON in the principal parts, will be played.

Sale of French and Flemish Pictures.

A sale of a large number of pictures by modern French, Flemish and English artists, took place at the Studio Building in Tenth-st., last night. Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & MINER officiated as auctioneers.

The attendance at the sale was quite large, and fair prices were realized. The first pictures disposed of were by NOEL, THOM, GIRSCHER, LASSALLE and LAMBINET, which brought from $50 to $95 each. A very small picture by VIBERT, "The Singing Lesson," sold for $200; a fine view in Venice by ROSIER, sold for $180; "The Post in the Desert," by PASINI, brought $205; "Palm Sunday," by COSTOM, $200. A splendid picture by PORTAELS, "Syrian Girl at Church," brought $420 after a spirited competition; "Feeding the Magpie," by FORTIN, $200; a couple of ducks by JULIETTE BONHEUR, sister of ROSA, $160; "The Mother," by the same artist, $290. A scene from Keat's ballad, "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," by ARTHUR HUGHES, of London, was knocked down for $500, and was considered a bargain. A cabinet picture by RUIPEREZ, pupil of MEISSONIER, brought $400; a very fine painting of two female heads, by Mrs. M. ROBINSON, $480; a small painting of a girl with a distaff, by EDOUARD FRERE, $425; "The Bath," by the same artist, $420; "The Officer's Widow," by SCHLESINGER, one of the gems of the collection, sold for $606; a very small painting by TROYER brought $400; a large painting by HEILBUTH, "Interior of a Cardinal's Carriage," $650; "The Ejected Family," a cabinet picture by FREDERICK GODALL, R. A., $750; "Italian Peasants Going to Market," a fine specimen by JULES FAY, $540.

Some good pictures by VERBOECKHOVEN, DUBUFFE, DILLENS, VAN MOER and other well-known artists, brought fair prices.

The catalogue to be disposed of this evening comprises pictures by MEISSONIER, ARY SCHEFFER, and GEROME, the last being a superb specimen in the artist's best style.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Artificial Flowers. Where is the largest and choicest stock to be found? At the PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, Wholesale and Retail.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Typhoid Pneumonia.

This disease, which is prevailing so fatally throughout the country, is very similar to inflammation of the lungs, or what is commonly called lung fever. When persons are of a bilious habit, the liver and stomach often become so congested, or locked up, that it takes a typhoid form. It seems that there is something in the atmosphere similar to miasma, which causes fever and ague in the Fall season, and now this influence is causing torpidity of the liver, making every one more or less bilious.

If a person when bilious takes a cold, it may run into typhoid pneumonia. This disease begins with great weariness, lassitude, pain in the limbs, back and head, drowsiness, sinking, not unlike typhoid fever. Sometimes the bowels swell, and are very tender. Frequently there is diarrhœa, with an offensive odor, which clearly shows that a deranged action of the liver is the cause. The patient feels sore across the chest, oppressed for breath, and with a hacking cough still feels no alarm, but rather stupefied and indifferent, and yet death has already begun its work. The physician is sent for. In many cases when his patient is able to be about the house, he finds the pulse at its lowest ebb, and really the first feeling is that the patient is dying, and has been for some hours.

It is well to guard against all these acute lung or throat diseases; for when they occur, especially at this season, they are very severe, and often prove fatal.

If the liver and stomach are kept in a healthy condition, the blood is healthy and circulation is natural. Typhoid cannot set in, for it is caused by an unnatural, thickened state of the blood, by reason of a torpid liver. It is seldom that persons take a cold when the liver and stomach do their work in a healthy manner. Often persons are caught out in the cold, snow or rain, get wet and chilled through, and take no cold, because the circulation is free and healthy; at other times they will get a severe cold, and know not how. The reason is, because the liver is inactive and the person bilious.

When typhoid pneumonia has set in, it requires skillful medical aid, and no time should be lost; but the proper way is to *prevent* it. Keep the liver and stomach active, and it will be difficult for any disease, even cholera, to take hold of the system.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will keep the liver and stomach clear and clean of all obstructions; digestion will be healthy, and this is all that is required to enjoy good health. Take one of the Mandrake Pills every night, or every other night, just to keep the bowels gently open. If very bilious, take four or six pills occasionally. The bile and corruption they remove is really astonishing.

Take a wine-glass full of the Seaweed Tonic (or in many cases half a wine-glass is sufficient) after each meal. It will assist to dissolve the food, help the gastric juice, convert it into pure blood, regulate the flow of bile, and the circulation at once becomes natural. Both are quite harmless, and great benefits will ensue from the use of them for a week or two.

Sometimes a great change is made in nine days, and in a longer or shorter time, according somewhat to the constitution, habits and condition of the patient, a sure improvement will be observed.

The sallow appearance of the skin will pass away, the complexion become clear, a good appetite and good digestion be formed, and the patient become fleshy, full of brisk and energetic feelings, until finally he gets to be so settled in a confirmed state of health that the hurtful influences of the atmosphere have no effect upon him, and he becomes all we mean when we say "*a well man.*"

Secure Your Securities.

The flutter occasioned by the recent robberies of bonds and other securities has not yet abated, and it will be well if this incident should prove the means of breaking up the apathy that seems to have existed as to the proper means of securing that class of property which is represented by paper negotiable by the holder. The claims of the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., should be examined by those whose minds are exercised on this subject.

They have two methods of insuring the property committed to their charge: One is on the insurance principle—the securities are given in their charge, and for a specified percentage they give their guaranty for its safety; the other and more convenient way for those who may have frequent occasion to change or dispose of their securities, is to hire to the depositor a small safe at prices ranging from twenty dollars to sixty dollars per annum, to which only the depositor, or such person as he may depute, can have access. The building in which the Company has its vaults is fire-proof, and besides the usual precautions of having burglar-proof vaults, the Company has its premises guarded day and night by watchmen, whose operations are exposed, by the lighting up of the premises by gaslight every night, to the inspection of policemen and private watchmen on the outside.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND ALL CLIMATES. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia laughs at Cathartics, defies all the old stereotyped remedies, but succumbs to HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The disease can only be expelled by a powerful effort of the stomach and its auxiliary organs, and that effort they must be stimulated to make, by a persistent use of this irresistible vegetable tonic. Nothing else will do it.

The Capital Time to get good BOOTS and SHOES CHEAP at Brooks' for ladies' gent's and children. PRICES REDUCED. The largest assortment in the City of really good articles. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the wonder of the age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this city are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known to man.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Finest Ready-made Clothing in America. Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work. BROKAW BROS., No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander Safes, also an assortment of "Wilder's," for sale cheap, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown, instantaneous, best, cheapest. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

For a Stylish Spring Hat, go to Vail No. 141 Fulton-st.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines.—A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE. Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

ANTHONY—STOWELL.—On Wednesday, March 14, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Mr. JAMES L. ANTHONY and Miss C. ALICE STOWELL, both of this city.

BALL—STONE.—On Thursday, March 15, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. J. H. Price, Dr. A. BRAYTON BALL, of this city, and HELEN S., daughter of Edward Stone, Esq., of Kingsbridge.

EAGER—MORROW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Albert Nash, Mr. LOUIS P. EAGER and Miss LETITIA MORROW, daughter of Thomas Morrow, all of the above city. No cards.

GREENWOOD—SNYDER.—On Thursday, March 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, LANGDON GREENWOOD and NELLIE A., daughter of Thomas J. Snyder, both of this city.

KIRK—WEEKES.—On Thursday, March 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, Cherry Lawn, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Wm. Beatty, DANIEL KIRK, son of Daniel Kirk, Esq., Belfast, Ireland, and PHEBE A. WEEKES, of New-York. No cards.

LATHROP—STEVENS.—In this city, on Thursday evening, March 8, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, D. D., JOHN C. LATHROP, of this city, and MARY C., daughter of the late Jos. L. Stevens.

PHILLIPS—COCHRAN.—On Wednesday, March 7, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., ERSKINE PHILLIPS and HELEN COCHRAN, both of this city.

SCHOTT—TURNER.—On Wednesday, March 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Partridge, LOUIS SCHOTT and Miss H. JOSEPHINE TURNER, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

ATKINS.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, March 15, FENTON, infant son of T. Astley and Julia F. R. Atkins.

BREED.—At Washington Heights, City of New-York, on Thursday morning, March 15, HELEN E. SKILLMAN, wife of E. P. Breed.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURRIE.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Tuesday, March 13, Rev. R. ORMISTON CURRIE, D. D., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Long Island Bible Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. An extra train will run on the Bath and Coney Island Dummy Railroad, connecting with all cars to Greenwood, leaving there at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLAPP.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 14, STILMAN S. CLAPP, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Christ's Church, Bridgeport, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Trains leave 27th-st. Station at 12:15 P. M.

COGER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 15, EMILY T. COGER, youngest child of Daniel and Mary E. Coger, aged 12 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., from No. 121 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GROVES.—At Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, Feb. 24, H. E. E. GROVES, in the 46th year of his age, of congestion of the brain.

Funeral services at the grave in Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., this day, (Friday,) March 16, at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Trains leave New-York at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUNTINGTON.—In Norwich, on Thursday, March 8, JOSEPH OTIS HUNTINGTON, in the 63d year of his age.

KELLY.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 12, WILLIAM A. KELLY, aged 12 years, eldest son of Joseph and Ellen L. Kelly.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from his father's residence, on Classon-av., second cottage north of Putnam, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

KINCH.—On Tuesday, March 13, REBECCA, relict of the late William Kinch, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Grasset Launy and Edward Bleecker, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

LOCKWOOD.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 13, of congestion of the lungs, DANIEL W. LOCKWOOD, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, corner of Broad and Walnut sts., Newark, on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Carriages will be at ... Station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

LEARNED.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 15, of congestion of the brain, DANIEL WILLIAM, only son of Amos F. and C. Louisa Learned, aged 4 months and 4 days.

POTTER.—In this city, on Thursday morning, March 15, ELIZABETH, widow of Richard Humphrey Potter, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Oliver D. Ward, No. 10 East 18th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

PIERSON.—In Ukia City, Cal., on Sunday, Feb. 4, of typhoid pneumonia, Dr. E. M. PIERSON, formerly from Somonauk, Ill., aged 43 years, 1 month and 1 day. Chicago, Ill., and New-Jersey papers please copy.

QUIMBY.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 14, of softening of the brain, ABEL M. QUIMBY, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Walnut-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, March 16. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 A. M.; returning leave Orange at 12 M.

SHAW.—On Tuesday evening, March 13, EDWARD N. SHAW, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SUTTON.—On Fourth Day morning, (Wednesday,) March 14, JACOB H. SUTTON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from the residence of his son-in-law, William B. Allen, No. 164 Lexington-av., on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, March 15, S. ANNA, wife of Valentine S. Smith, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, T. P. Walsers, No. 88 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN SINDEREN.—At New Lotts, L. I., on Thursday, March 15, HOTSO VAN SINDEREN, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further notice.

WHEELER.—On Thursday morning, March 15, ELIPHALET WHEELER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 148 East 14th-st., corner of 2d-av., on Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, March 14, SUSAN, widow of John Williams, aged 75 years.

WEBB.—On Tuesday morning, March 13, VICTORINE, daughter of James and Catherine Webb.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, Augustus and Edward, and of her brother-in-law, S. S. Palmer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 62 Morton-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING, 1866.

ABBATT & MOORE,

NO. 507 BROADWAY,

Are now offering at retail a complete assortment of ready-made

CLOTHING

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Boys' Metropolitan Suits, made of French fancy Coating.
Boys' Metropolitan Suits, made of English fancy Coating.
Boys' Metropolitan Suits, made of Scotch fancy Coating.
Boys' Metropolitan Suits, made of American fancy Coating.
Boys' Sack Jacket Suits in great variety.
Boys' Cutaway and Zouave Suits in great variety.
Boys' Cutaway and Breeches Suits in great variety.
Boys' Cutaway and Long Point Suits in great variety.
Boys' Garibaldi Suits in great variety.
Also Suits made of Tweeds, Flannels, Fancy Linen and White Drills and Ducks, all carefully selected with reference to the various styles of garments, and trimmed and made in the best manner.
Boys' Waists, made of Richardson & Co.'s White Linen.
Boys' Waists, made of French Printed Cambric.
Youth's Fancy Scotch, English, French and American Business Sacks, with Vests to match.
Boys' and Youths' fine Spring Oversacks in great variety.
Men's Business Fancy Coating and Flannel Sacks, Pants and Vests.
Men's Mixed Waterproof Fancy Coating Spring Oversacks.
Men's real English McIntosh Tweed Spring Oversacks.

LINEN DUSTERS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

DRESSING ROBES OF EMPRESS CLOTH, PRINTED FLANNEL AND CASHMERE.

LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, MERINO AND GAUZE SHIRTS,

together with a full assortment of other

FURNISHING GOODS.

LARGE STOCK OF CHOICE PIECE GOODS,

which we are prepared to mark up to order in the best manner and most fashionable style.

BY WAY OF MEETING THE PRESENT AND ANTICIPATING THE PROSPECTIVE DECLINE IN PRICES, WE OFFER AT WHOLESALE FOR ONE MONTH, THE WHOLE OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF CLOTHING, WHICH IS UNSURPASSED IN FABRIC, STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, AND AT A LARGE PER CENT. BELOW THE RULING PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $12 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-Tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking Horses.
For sale by the manufacturer,
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

CATARRH, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, LIVER AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. NATURE'S REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., for 60 years proprietor of the Linnæan Nurseries, has discovered positive cures for the above, and for all inherited and chronic diseases, seminal debility, rheumatism, and others resulting from impurity of the blood, hitherto deemed incurable. Explanatory circular, one stamp. Treatise on all diseases, 15 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HARDWARE TRADE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Having been informed from several sources that a party residing in New-York City has represented himself a partner of mine, I beg to state that any such representation is untrue. Mr. WM. H. CROSSMAN, No. 58 Beekman-st., is my only authorized agent in New-York.
C. H. SLOCOMB, New-Orleans, La.

F. B.

☞ POSTPONEMENT.

The charitable meeting for the aid of the wives and children of the imprisoned Irish patriots, announced by their friends to be held on Sunday, is hereby officially postponed, that day being Passion Sunday, and the resources of the Fenian Brotherhood sufficient to protect the families from want for the time being.

The F. B. respect all opinions, or even prejudices, and only run counter to them when justified by overpowering necessity. JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

CHOLERA—EXERCISE.

Fortify the body against the attacks of infectious diseases by a course of exercise at J. WOOD'S Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East 28th-st. The Spring exhibitions on March 20 and 23. Wood's patent parlor gymnasium for home practice. Price $10.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer ARAGO; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK; and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, on SATURDAY, March 17, will close at this office, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

TRAVELERS EXPECTING TO VISIT Paris this season, on application to us will be provided with letters of introduction to our Paris establishment, No. 35 Rue d'Hautville, which they can make the depot for their purchases, which will be taken charge of, carefully packed by experienced hands, and shipped according to instructions.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CROUP.—HOW IT MAY BE EASILY PREvented; also cause and cure. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—400 PAGES—100 illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.
Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE IN New-York to buy sewing-machines is at No. 658 Broadway. Persons purchasing machines at the above establishment will have the privilege of exchanging for any other machine within thirty days from the time of purchasing without extra charge.
SIBLEY & STOOPS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT will be removed on or about April 1, from Broadway and 4th-st., to the NEW WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, NO. 686 BROADWAY, Between Great Jones and 4th-sts.
Parties wanting first-class furniture will be very liberally dealt with at our establishment before the removal.

HEADACHE OF ALL KINDS CURED almost instantly with SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS. They are particularly adapted to females in a delicate condition. All druggists.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERschaum manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut, mounted and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK:

A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM, OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION, DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION,

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,

Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

Darley, Nast, Whitney, Cary, Hitchcock, Penn, White Hogan, Stephens, Hennessy, Howard, Howland, Shearman, Hochstein, Billings, Will, Hoppin, Hows, McNevin, Chapman, McLenan, Lumley, Wand, Eytinge, Herrick.

TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

The publishers have received the following:

FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.

"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

ROCHDALE, 16th Nov., 1865.

"DEAR SIRS: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times."

FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.

"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."

The New-York *Evening Post* says:
"It is the story of seventy millions of dollars."
The Boston *Journal* says:
"It is full of interest, beauty and real splendor."
The New-York *Herald* says:
"In many eyes the book doth share the glory."
"The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:
"It is absolutely magnificent."
The New-York *Independent* says:
"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."
The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:
"It is a tribute to American generosity."
The New-York *Tribune* says:
"It is a romance in interest and history in facts."
The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
"It is intensely interesting and [illegible]ing."
The Boston *Traveller* says:
"It defies flattery and competition."
The Philadelphia *North American* says:
"It gives prominence to glorious facts."
The Boston *Commonwealth* says:
"It is a noble roll of honor."
The Philadelphia *Press* says:
"It will be the literary ornament of every fireside."
The Boston *Saturday Gazette* says:
"It is a rare and wonderful record."
The Boston *Congregationalist* says:
"It is a noble testimony to Christian patriotism."
The *Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette* says:
"It is a trophy of the book-making art."
The Boston *Transcript* says:
"It is most desirable to own and prize."
The New-York *Evangelist* says:
"It is well worth the price asked for it."
The New-York *Observer* says:
"It was fitting that the story of those who at home sustained the Government in its life-struggle should be put on lasting record. Not they only who go to the battle-field are the defenders and saviours of their country. The women and the men who give their labor, their time and their money to the cause, who work and pray and send, who think of the sick and wounded and dying, and supply the hospitals and camps with food and medicines and *the bread of life*, these are entitled to the grateful memories of posterity, and the hearty commendations of their compatriots. It was a happy thought to embalm these patriotic works in one magnificent volume, a record of the voluntary offerings of the American people to the cause of their beloved country in the hour of its deadly peril."

The TRIBUTE BOOK is prepared with fidelity and impartiality, and the result is honorable to the philanthropic and religious character of the people. The mechanical execution challenges criticism. A large quarto, on the purest paper, combining elegance with durability, it is in all these respects, and every other, worthy of the illustrious object it is designed to commemorate. As it is published only by subscription, we doubt not that it will for many years to come be the crowning ornament and treasure of thousands of patriotic households in our happy land, rejoicing in peace and the restoration of a disturbed and beloved union."

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper, and is illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship. The book is sold EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION, at the reasonable price of TWENTY DOLLARS.

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Will be published to-morrow, Saturday,
THE FORTUNE SEEKER.
BY
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

The "Fortune Seeker" has been pronounced by all critics who have read the work in proof-sheets, to be fully equal, if not superior, to the "Lost Heiress," or any of the other former works by Mrs. Southworth.

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DR. PUSEY'S REPLY TO DR. MANNING.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this day:
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AUTHOR OF "THE CHRISTIAN YEAR."
The Church of England a portion of Christ's one Holy Catholic Church, and a Means of Restoring Visible Unity.
By E. B. PUSEY, D. D.,
Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.
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"You think that, Dr. Manning's last letter having been addressed to myself, it is desirable that I should in some way reply to it. It would cost me much not to undertake any task which you might wish me to do. * * * The recent personal appeal of Dr. Manning to myself seems, as you and other friends think, to call for an exception to this too; yet, since 'the night cometh when no man can work,' I trust that I shall not be thought to shrink from duty, if, hereafter, I should maintain a silence, in order to give myself to that which seems to me more especially my calling."—*Extract from work.*

DR. MANNING'S WORK.
THE TEMPORAL MISSION
OF
THE HOLY GHOST:
OR, REASON AND REVELATION.
By HENRY EDWARD MANNING,
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"Now, my object in the following pages is to show that the Reason of man has no choice but to be either the disciple or the critic of the Revelation of God. The normal state of the Reason is that of a disciple, illuminated, elevated, guided and unfolded to strength and perfection by the action of a Divine Teacher. The abnormal is that of a critic, testing, measuring, limiting the matter of Divine Revelation by his supposed discernment or intuition. The former is the true and Divine Rationalism; the latter, the false and Human Rationalism."—*Extract from Introduction.*

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE." A new system of PHYSIOGNOMY. Eyes, Ears, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Neck, Hands, Feet, Skin, with "SIGNS OF CHARACTER, AND HOW TO READ THEM," given in
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED FOR 1866, devoted to PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PSYCHOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, and to all that relates to the Intellectual, Social, Moral, and Spiritual Nature of Man. Amply illustrated. New volume. Only $2 a year. Samples, 20 cents. Address
FOWLER & WELLS. No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Metropolitan Hall, 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 16. A full attendance is requested. SALEM T. RUSSELL, President.
CHAS. W. GARDNER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ALL ISSUES OF UNITED STATES STOCKS, INCLUDING

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Interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD, Payable semi-annually, Guaranteed and paid by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED AND AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS. BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS.

In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD. JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.

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Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.

L. HUYCK, President.

C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

No. 1,624.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED INTEREST coupons of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company's Eight Per Cent. Sterling Bonds were mailed at the Post-office in this City, on the 5th day of February last, in a letter addressed H. A. Schroeder, Esq., Mobile, Ala., which letter has never been received:

Eleven coupons each from bonds Nos. 3,873, 3,874, 3,875, 3,045, 2,046, 3,863, 3,864, 3,865, 3,866, 3,867, 3,868. The coupons are for $40 each, payable November, 1861, and in May and November of 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said coupons, notice of their loss having been given to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and payment stopped.

Any information respecting them may be addressed to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.

W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY, March 12, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company are hereby notified to pay the amount remaining due on the shares allotted to them respectively, at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Saturday the 24th day of March instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. By order of the Board.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary, pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED—TO COMPLETE ARrangements for working a rich silver mine, already opened in Austin, Nevada. Large interest given. Address SILVER MINE, Box No. 120 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as receiver, executor, trustee for married women, guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW.	DAVID DOWS.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.	BENJ. H. HUTTON.
W. R. TRAVERS.	FRANCIS SKIDDY.
HORACE F. CLARK.	DANIEL DEVLIN.
J. B. JOHNSTON.	HENRY E. DAVIES.
J. M. WATERBURY.	HENRY K. BOGERT.
FREEMAN CLARKE.	E. B. WESLEY.
AMASA J. PARKER.	GEORGE W. CUYLER.
ALLEN MUNROE.	JAMES M. McLEAN.
DANIEL C. HOWELL.	ELISHA RIGGS.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.	JAMES FORSYTH.
JOHN MAGEE.	J. W. FREEMAN.
WM. F. RUSSELL.	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

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DIRECTORS:

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HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

JOHN BINNY KEY, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.

PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M. P., Director of the Union Bank of London.

FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co., of Manchester.

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IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
IN LIVERPOOL—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
IN MANCHESTER—The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited.)
IN SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.
IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

NEW-YORK MANAGER—WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.
NEW-YORK ASSISTANT MANAGER—GEORGE BURGHALL WATTS, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER—SAMUEL GRAY, Esq.
LIVERPOOL MANAGER—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq.

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THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, (LIMITED,) Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell Bills of Exchange on the English and American Bank, (Limited,) London, and on the Union Bank of London; to buy Bills of Exchange and to issue Commercial and Traveler's Credits, available in all parts of the world. COMMERCIAL CREDITS ISSUED FOR USE IN THE EAST INDIES, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA WILL BE UPON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
GEO. BURGHALL WATTS, Ass't Manager.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(Successors to Stedman, Ewell & Co.,) BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE and NO. 19 BROAD-ST., BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, and STOCKS. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

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AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

STOCKS WANTED.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.
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UNITED STATES EXPRESS.
ADAMS EXPRESS.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE MORRIS FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

CARD OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, having waited until now for a promised public statement, to be made by E. A. Stansbury, the President of that Company, explaining a part of Superintendant Barnes' report, which refers more particularly to themselves, feel it due to their position to state; that E. A. Stansbury did not to their knowledge, refuse to make an annual report on the 31st of December, on leaving, that the Company held $121,800 of its own stock, but did make an official statement under that date, without submitting the same to, or having any consultation with them whatever. No meeting of the Finance Committee was ever called or held to take action in the matter of the loan of $121,000 United States Stocks. Mr. Kirby, Vice-President, did not act "under orders from the Finance Committee," when he is said to have made the arrangement for the loan of the seven-thirties above referred to. The Morris Company were never the owners of those bonds, as the Finance Committee have subsequently ascertained. They were loaned temporarily to Mr. Kirby, the Vice-President of the Company, upon the security of stock of the Morris Company, and were duly returned when the time of the loan expired. If there were any agreements, corrupt or otherwise, between Mr. Kirby and Stansbury, that those bonds should be used as a fund upon which to base a report to the Insurance Department, such agreement was made without the knowledge of the undersigned. The books and all the affairs of the Company were under the exclusive charge of Mr. Stansbury, from the time of his election in November, 1865. He could at any moment readily ascertain the pecuniary position of the Company and the amount of its assets, whether represented by United States Bonds or otherwise, and should have known, and undoubtedly did know, that those $121,000 of United States Bonds were not the property of the Company, but were borrowed upon its own stock, on the 30th of December, 1865. It is very apparent that Messrs. Stansbury and Kirby—the former drawing a yearly salary of $10,000, and the latter a yearly salary of $7,500—must have been far more interested in retaining official positions in the Company, than the members of the Finance Committee, who received no salary whatever. The motives that then prompted those gentlemen will easily be understood by their subsequent conduct. When they, without the knowledge of the Finance Committee, or the other officers and stockholders, colluded with Mr. Hammond, Deputy Attorney-General, to wind up the affairs of the Company, they took care that Mr. Stansbury should be made receiver, and that he should retain Mr. Kirby as his chief assistant. All interested are invited to examine the books of the Company, by which they will ascertain that the undersigned are now among the heaviest stockholders of the Company, and that they have not parted with any shares to the public, while neither Mr. Stansbury nor Mr. Kirby ever held one share of stock.

DANL. W. TELLER,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
EDWARD ROWE.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1866.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL. FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 UNION MUTUAL. FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Ural, Mineral and New-Devon Copper Companies will be held at the office No. 17 William-st., Room No. 27, at noon, on the 31st of March, 1866.

JAMES HARRISON, WILLIAM LEES, WILLIAM BOWES, N. W. BURTIS, } Directors.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SWIFT FARM PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Erie Hotel, corner of Washington and Jay sts., on FRIDAY, March 23, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven trustees for the ensuing year. By order of

A. A. GADDIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 26th instant. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order, GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

$1,200 WANTED ON UNQUESTIONABLE security, liberal interest paid. Address H. J. W., Station D, Bible House, New-York.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under—five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK. DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits in March draw interest from April 1. ASSETS, $1,609,936 36.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st. Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Chartered 1851. No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY, 1866, IN the mail from Philadelphia to New-York, a draft of the Philadelphia National Bank on the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, dated Feb. 26, 1866, No. 988, for $2,394; said draft drawn to the order of Maurice Wurts, and indorsed to order of J. N. Seymour, Esq. MAURICE WURTS.

LOST—LEATHER WALLET; KEEPSAKE FROM deceased father, with name of George R. Hazard inside; containing papers of no use but to owner. Liberal reward paid for same, if returned to No. 200 Bleecker-st.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yard as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

950 barrels first quality kiln-dried YELLOW CORN MEAL.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

2,500 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

30,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

420 barrels new No. 1 MACKEREL.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Separate proposal, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of the Flour, Meal, Sugar, Soap and Vinegar, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The stores will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD EXTENSION FROM MACON CITY TO IOWA, AND FROM MOBERLY TO BRUNSWICK.—Sealed Proposals will be received until three o'clock on the 20th day of April, 1866, for the grading and masonry on fifty-three miles of road, beginning about eleven and a half miles north of Macon City—the grading having been completed for eleven miles and a half north of Macon City.

Also, for the grading and masonry of about forty miles of road from Moberly to Brunswick, a portion of which has already been graded.

Bids will be received for one mile and upwards, or for the whole work, and the bids will be opened by the Board of Directors in the presence of the bidders at noon on the 21st of April, 1866.

Proposals will also be received for the superstructure of bridges, iron or wood, of spans to vary from twenty to two hundred feet.

Persons are requested to make their bids for payments in cash or in the first mortgage bonds of the Company, bearing seven per cent. per annum interest.

For all further information desired, address

J. B. MOULTON, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, Missouri.

Or apply at his office, up stairs, North 4th-st., No. 159.

The Directory reserve the right to reject or accept any bid offered. ISAAC H. STURGEON, President.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 20th instant, for supplying Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with pure unskimmed country milk, of the best quality, and to be delivered at such times and places as may be required. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity as called for without default, and the proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, under their proper signature, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem for the interest of the department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

ISAAC BELL, President.
JAMES BOWEN, Secretary.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment made by the firm of Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, by filing the same, duly verified, with the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the city of New-York on or before the second day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.

MAN & PARSONS, Att'ys, 64 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMELINE DOWD against NATHAN M. BUFFINGTON. —Summons for money demand on contract. (Fifty cent United States internal revenue stamp canceled.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, 1866, beside the costs and disbursements of this action. CULVER & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 116 Nassau-st. f-28-2aw6wW&S*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 305 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse, No. 5, on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts., Washington, D.C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores, consisting of

15 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	538 Whitewash Brushes,
10 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 galls. Alcohol,	32 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
835 Augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
392 Axes, assorted,	1,281 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	13 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
14 Pork Barrels,	12 Dredging Boxes.
22 Carpenters' Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
100 Wood Benches,	225 Chair Bottoms,
3 Wash Boards,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
19 Copper Boilers,	100 Chair Backs,
99 Door Bolts, assorted,	108 Chair Legs,
800 Spring Window Bolts,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
82 lbs. Borax,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
3,000 Copper Bottoms,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
6 Circulating Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
4 Steam Boilers,	400 Chairs, assorted,
3 Marking Brushes,	400 Field Desks,
869 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office-desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	300 Bucket-ears,
203 Dust Brushes,	2,236 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
2,061 Chisels, assorted,	10,000 Lights Glass,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	2,000 Saucepan Handles,
1,620 Pick-handles,	1,294 Chisel Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,541 Ax Handles,
53 Cast-iron Hoppers,	2,000 Window Sash,
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1,500 Knobs, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	20,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,926 Chest Locks,	1,000 Stove Feet,
3,506 Cupboard Locks,	2,000 lbs. Cast Steel,
400 Mallets,	700 boxes Tin,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails,	105 Cast Iron Traps,
1,000 Frying Pans,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
8,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	6,835 papers Tacks, assorted,
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4,000 lbs. Wire,
500 lbs. Iron Rivets,	30,000 lbs. Zinc,
300 lbs. Rods, wire.	6,000 Escutcheons,
	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 SOUTH GAY-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A., Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 15 and 16, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Studio Buildings, No. 15 10th-st., near 6th-av., (which have been made a bonded warehouse for the present exhibition;)

THE GAMBART COLLECTION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF ORIGINAL MODERN EUROPEAN PAINTINGS, all of which have been received direct from the well-known firm of Messrs. E. Gambart & Co., proprietors of the French Gallery, No. 120 Pall Mall, London, and warranted original. These fine pictures represent almost all of the greatest and most favorite modern European artists, having been selected by the above well-known firm with great taste and judgment, and have been on exhibition for some time past as above. At the request of many connoisseurs, Messrs. Gambart & Co. have consented to dispose of the entire collection at public auction on the evenings before designated.

Comprising in all a combination of the finest works of the most celebrated artists, the equal of which has never before been exhibited or offered for sale in this country.

Among those represented will be found the works of

Meissonier,	Voltz,	Von Schendel,	De Braeckeleer,
Aug Bonheur	Duverger,	Scheyer,	Coomans,
Fichel,	Willems,	Baugniet,	Dillens,
Gerome,	E. Dubufe,	Goodall,	Heilbuth,
Ed. Frere,	Lies,	Ruiperes,	Le Poitevin,
A Achenbach	Schlesinger,	AlmaTadema,	Lassalle,
Ary Scheffer,	Lambinet,	Dyckmans,	Madou,
Plassan,	Trayer,	Hebert,	Tenkatt,
Noel,	Thom,	Delamarre,	Patrois,
Stanfield,	Girscher,	Labouchere,	Moreau,
Dubasty,	Hoguet,	Bourges,	Pecrus,
Guinud,	Rusier,	Israels,	De Jonghe,
Hughes,	Soyer,	Beranger,	Hodgson,
Veurassat,	Castan,	Fromentin,	Baugret,
Verbroeckhoven,	Heilbuth, Seignac,	Tidemand,	

And over 150 others of the most celebrated artists.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Catalogues to be had from Mr. Knoedler, No. 772 Broadway, at the Studio Building, and of the auctioneers, No. 33 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on said Bourbon-st., by 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and exact inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of suit on any of the notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.

The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.

Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON WATER, FLETCHER, DUANE, CANAL AND ELIZABETH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John E. Burrill, Esq., Referee:

WATER-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Water and Fletcher sts., known as No. 160. Lot 17.9x80.

FLETCHER-ST.—The three-story brick building and lot on the westerly side of Fletcher-st., known as No. 9. Lot 19.6x27.6.

CANAL-ST.—The 4 two-story brick buildings and lots situate on the southeast corner of Canal and Elizabeth sts., and known as Nos. 156, 158, 160 and 162 Canal-st. The lots together are 75x50 feet.

DUANE-ST.—The lot of land on the northerly side of Duane-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, known as No. 137. Lot 25x65.

The title to all of the above property is indisputable, having been in the present family for over fifty years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom:

A FINE COLLECTION OF STUFFED ANIMALS AND BIRDS, put up by Messrs. Sauter & Co., comprising black bears, grizzly bears, foxes, kangaroos, orang outangs, deer heads, elk heads, buffalo heads, ox heads, lynx, squirrels, foreign and native birds, &c., &c.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders at public auction, at noon, on the 12th day of April, 1866, by the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds navy powders, as follows:

131,600 lbs. cannon powder.
29,219 lbs. rifle powder.
25,150 lbs. musket powder.

These powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days will be allowed; the purchaser, however, to make every exertion to remove the powders sooner.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4,499) barrels of Navy powders.

These powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed, the powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.

Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River,
2,320 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,116 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Volunteer* from Palermo

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF HEIRS AND EXECUTORS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs and executors of Joseph Noble, deceased, viz:

NEW-YORK.

4TH-AV.—4 lots, east side, commencing on the northeast corner 95th-st.

95TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.

5TH-AV.—1 lot on east side, 75 feet 6 inches north of 93d-st.

93D-ST.—6 lots, north side, 178 feet 8 inches east of 5th-av.

94TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, 409 feet 2 inches east of 5th-av.

46TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.

BROOKLYN.

CHEEVER-PLACE—Three-story brick house and lot on west side of Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., No. 45.

WILLOUGHBY AND LEWIS AVS. AND HART-ST.—14 lots and gores, situate on Willoughby and Lewis avs. and Hart-st.

DE KALB-AV.—2 lots, south side, 25 feet east of Stuyvesant-av.

MADISON AND MONROE STS.—2 lots north side of Madison-st., 250 feet east of Ralph-av., extending through to and fronting on Monroe-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WEST 24TH-STREET.

A JOURNEAY will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, M, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and attic brick house known as No. 256 West 24th-st., and lease of lot. This lease comes from Clement C. Moore, and has 18 years to run from May 1, 1866. Ground rent $80 per annum. The lease provides for either two renewals of twenty-one years each, the ground rent not to exceed 4 per cent. on valuation, or an agreement to pay the valuation of improvements, provided the same shall be a good substantial stone or brick dwelling, not less than two stories in height. Maps, with further particulars, at the auctioneer's office, where the lease may be seen.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE. BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel; black walnut do., in plush and reps; black walnut library and dining-room suites; extension tables and buffets, in walnut and oak; elegant rosewood and walnut centre tables; walnut and enameled chamber furniture; wardrobes, secretaries, Turkish lounges and chairs, hall stands, and other elegant furniture, the whole comprising an elegant variety of first-class goods, and to be peremptorily sold without reserve.

H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

N. B.—The furniture can be kept free of storage until May 1.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Purveying Depot, 18th and F sts., in this city, a large quantity of condemned medical and hospital property, consisting of:

Splints, air rubber cushions, slates, clocks, inkstands, water-coolers, spoons, knives and forks, spatulas, funnels, lamps and lanterns, tin cups and plates, gutta percha bed-covers, water-beds, sheepskins dressed, tourniquets, trusses, mortars, medicine pannier chests, knapsacks and field companions, leather buckets, cots, basins, iron washstands, bed-side tables, mess chests, cooking utensils, bedding, &c.

Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

50 LOTS ON AVENUES A AND B, 1ST AND 2D AVS. AND 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 19, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

2D-AV.—2 lots on southeast corner of 82d-st.; 1 lot northeast corner of 82d-st.

1ST-AV.—2 lots southeast corner of 82d-st.; 1 lot northeast corner of 82d-st.

AVENUE A—2 lots northeast corner of 82d-st.; 1 lot southeast corner of 82d-st.

AVENUE B—4 lots west side, between 81st and 82d sts.; 4 lots, with water front, on southeast corner of Avenue B and 82d-st.

82D-ST.—14 lots between 1st and 2d avs.; 9 lots between 1st av. and Avenue A; 7 lots between Avenues A and B.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 31ST-ST., NEW BOWERY EXTENSION AND CHERRY-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

31ST-ST.—The two four-story, English-basement brick house and lots situate on the north side of 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as Nos. 243 and 245. The houses are about 19 by 50 feet. Lots 98 feet 9 inches.

PEARL-ST.—The lot of land on the north side of Pearl-st. (New Bowery extension) and between Hague and Vandewater sts., known as No. 373. Lot 21 by 96 feet.

CHERRY-ST.—The brick house and lot on north side of Cherry-st., between Catharine and Market-sts., No. 156. House 20 by 50 feet. Lot 20 by 75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FORTY VALUABLE LOTS SITUATE ON ELEVENTH-AV., SEVENTY-EIGHTH AND NINETY-SECOND STS., BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Peter Murray, deceased:

11TH-AV.—4 lots on west side, 25.6 south of 75th-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, 25.8 north of 75th-st.
11TH-AV.—2 lots east side, 100 feet north of 75th-st.
11TH-AV.—1 lot northwest corner of 76th-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots commencing on the northwest corner of 77th-st.
11TH-AV.—3 lots on southwest corner of 11th-av. and 76th-st.
78TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 475 feet east of 10th-av.
92D-ST.—14 lots south side, 150 feet west of 9th-av.
11TH-AV.—7 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 147th-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

66TH-ST.—3 lots on the south side, 300 feet west of the 8th-av.

10TH-AV.—8 lots on east side, comprising the entire front, between 97th and 98th sts. This property is located in one of the most rapidly improving sections of the City, and is well worthy the attention of those seeking for profitable investment.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON GOERCK AND 41ST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Addington Reed, deceased:

GOERCK-ST.—The three-story house and lot on the easterly side of Goerck-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., known as No. 110.

41ST-ST.—Two lots on south side 41st-st., 250 feet west of 9th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 52D AND 53D STS. AT AUCTION

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

52D-ST.—Five lots, north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av. Each 25x100.5.

53D-ST.—Five lots, south side, immediately in rear of the last described. Lots each 25x100.5.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 59TH AND 60TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

59TH-ST.—Two lots, north side 59th-st., 251 feet west of 1st-av., each 26 feet 3 inches by 100 feet 5 inches.

60TH-ST.—Two lots on south side of 60th-st., immediately in the rear of the 59th-st. lots.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT ON 32D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

32D-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 32d-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av., being 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches, or half the block in depth.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The undersigned is prepared, as heretofore, to give special attention to SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the residences of families, on favorable terms.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all the BUILDING MATERIALS, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, TOOLS, IRON, COPPER, LUMBER, AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS, Which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory and arsenal; and also TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MATERIALS collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:

8,000 lbs. COPPER—pigs.
42,000 lbs. COPPER—round rod.
38,000 lbs. COPPER—bar.
20,000 lbs. COPPER—sheet.
200,000 lbs. WROUGHT IRON—bar and rod.
500 tons PIG IRON.
750 tons CAST IRON—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. LEAD—pigs.
45,000 lbs. TIN—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. CHAIN—crane and cable.
15,000 yards CLOTH—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enameled.
82,000 lbs. POWDER.
8,000 feet BELTING—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 MACHINES—drills, planers, milling, screw-cutting, steam and trip hammers.

Besides—

Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blankets, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 35 unserviceable Canon, iron and bronze, 80 broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Spare parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one and of valuable property.

Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

G. W. FLAGLER, Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt.-Col., Com. Augusta Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government Storehouse, No. 66 Conway-st., Baltimore, Md.:

6,200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:

713 HOSPITAL TENTS.
612 WALL TENTS.
2,757 COMMON TENTS.
55 SIBLEY TENTS.
2,051½ SHELTER TENTS.
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.

Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.

Terms cash in Government funds.

G. W. BRADLEY, Colonel, Chief Quartermaster. Middle Military Department.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a valuable farm in Dutchess County, N. Y., known as the Thomas Dearin Farm, 105 acres; 5 acres woodland, apple orchards and all kinds of fruit; 2¼ miles from New Hamburgh depot, Hudson River Railroad; 6 miles from Poughkeepsie, ½ mile from Hudson River, with splendid view; a large frame house, barns and outbuildings. The above is one of the best farms in the county, and near the places of Messrs. Howland, Frost, Van Rensselaer and others. For particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-TWO LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY MADISON AND 4TH AVS. AND 57TH AND 58TH STS. AT AUCTION, being part of the Estate of the late JOHN MASON.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the block of ground bounded by 4th and Madison avs., 57th and 58th sts., viz.:

MADISON-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front between 57th and 58th sts.

57TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, comprising the entire front between Madison and 4th avs. 57th-st. is 100 feet wide.

58TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, comprising the entire front between Madison and 4th avs.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE TO the highest bidder, at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named Government steamers, to wit:

ILLINOIS, side-wheel, 2,123 tons.
EMPIRE CITY, side-wheel, 1,751 tons.
McCLELLAN, side-wheel, 1,063 tons.
THOMAS COLLYER, side-wheel, 446 tons.
JOHN RICE, propeller, 782 tons.

All these vessels, with the exception of the first, are fully equipped and ready for immediate service. The *Thomas Collyer* is admirably adapted for service on the Sound and rivers.

Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance on delivery in Government funds.

Also will be sold at the same time, the BOILER of the steamer *Harriet A. Weed*, and SHAFTING, &c., of the steamer *Delaware*.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1866.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 33 SEVENTH-AV. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

7TH-AV.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southeast corner of 7th-av. and 13th-st., known as No. 33. The house is 24 by about 48 feet; has modern improvements, and is in fair order. Lot 24x100 feet.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON, J. T. HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale it has reached, and is now selling with increased rapidity.

Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have returned from the war, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 144 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.

SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW BOOK—NOW READY. GET THE BEST—FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. The great campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY. COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME—ILLUSTRATED. The most attractive work on the war. Extra inducements offered. Send stamp for terms. Address

E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—ON A SMALL PLACE NEAR THE City, a married man—American, Scotch or German—as gardener and farmer; must thoroughly understand the care and management of horses and stock, and be willing to make himself generally useful; the best of references required. Apply on Saturday, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 53 Broadway.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER, ONE who thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; married man preferred; wife to have care of the dairy and poultry, and to do the cooking; none but a sober and industrious man need apply. Address E. S., Box No. 3,488 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS WHO CAN speak English; one as cook who understands cooking well, the other as seamstress, who can cut and fit childrens' clothes and work on the machine; they must be willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A NURSE; A COMPETENT PERSON, understanding the care of children fully, and a good seamstress, may call at No. 14 East 17th-st., for three days, between 10 and 12 A. M.; American, English, Scotch or French preferred; none need apply without undoubted reference; to go in the country.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID FULLY COMpetent to take charge of a lady's wardrobe and dress hair. None but French or German need apply on FRIDAY, 16th, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 34 Union-square, corner East 16th-st.; best City references required.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A PAPER warehouse, a boy about 16 years of age. One who writes a fair hand and can come well recommended, may address, stating salary, &c., D., Box No. 2,867 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT children, to go West: the man as gardener and to take care of horses, and the woman as cook and laundress; good reference required. Apply to No. 8 Carroll Park, South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN OF UNQUESTIONED moral and business qualifications and who is well acquainted with the paint business, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Address Box No. 5,884 Post-office, with name, age and references.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family; wages $10. Only those with City references need apply at No. 366 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR TWO months or more, a competent waiter, willing to make himself useful. Apply at office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN TO take charge of garden, horse and cow, and the wife to do housework; reference required. Apply to-day at southwest corner Broadway and Fulton-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—IN A SHIPPING AND COMMISSION office, a boy about 14 years of age, not afraid to work, who can come well recommended. Salary, first year, $50. Address AGNEW, Box No. 151 Times Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN PROTestant woman to take care of children. None but those with best City references need apply at No. 49 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE ENTRY book-keeper for a manufacturing business. Address PIERCE & MARTIN, No. 143 East 13th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER, WITH small family, to take charge of a gentleman's place; satisfactory references required. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN, Florist, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS jobbing house, a man to take charge of the cloth department; also, one to manage the hosiery department. Address, giving references, Box No. 2,049.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT NO. 143 EAST 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., two girls for general housework; also two laundresses.

WANTED—A DRIVER, WHO IS A GOOD groom and carriage-washer. Apply at No. 137 Court, between Dean and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, to mind children and make herself useful. Call at No. 250 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; wages $8. One who can come well recommended may apply at No. 84 West 49th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN BON CUISINIER FRANCAIS DESIRE une situation dans une fammille privee; ils pent femme de bonne reference a New-York. S'addresse a M. HIPPOLYTE, No. 209 Mercer-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has the best City references; no objections to going to the country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 51 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, companion to an invalid lady, or any situation which a lady might fill; can furnish best of references as to capability and respectability. Apply to Miss K., No. 234 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to country; best of City references. Call at No. 98 West 39th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW LADY, with unexceptionable references, in a small private family, in the capacity of housekeeper. Address E. L. W., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EXCELLENT housekeeper, with son and daughter, (adults,) would arrange, at nominal rent, with a family to occupy a small portion of their home and take care of the balance during their Summer absence. Address Box No. 119 Times Office.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in an American family; first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at No. 128 Forsyth-st., rear basement. Best of reference given.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; understands the cultivation of flowers, fruits, greenhouse and grapery; also a good vegetable gardener; would prefer a cottage, or where there would be rooms convenient; can give the very best of reference. Address, for two days, J. C. H., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; they know their business; are strong and healthy; natives of Europe, and willing to please. Address J. R., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; one in family. Understands the business thoroughly in every department; can furnish the best of testimonials from late employers. Call or address W. L. D., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience in this city; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City references. Call or address Mr. Trainor's saddlery-warerooms, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener, or would take charge of garden and small farm; is single, very highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address G. D., Box No. 211 Times Office, for one week, stating terms and location.

WANTED—BY A PERFECTLY SOBER MAN, who can come well recommended, a situation as coachman, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call on or address HENRY, No. 45 York-st., corner Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, and will make himself useful in all business; and wife is a good cook and butter-maker; no incumbrances; has the best of reference. Address P. G., Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a hardware, dry goods or produce establishment; is willing and able to work; for reference, see Mr. Sargent, hardware merchant, No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York. Address HUGH FARRELL, 304 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man, in a private family, in City or country; is sober and faithful; has the best of City references. Address T. M., Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant single man; perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address, for two days, T. P., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who understands the business in all its branches, and laying out of new places and draining; has the best recommendations; is a middle-aged man. Address M. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as assistant gardener; understands the care of cows and horses, and is a good milker; the best of City references. Address R. Box. No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener, by a single man, who understands both; is a good milker; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, single, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of city reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of long experience as coachman; understands also plain gardening; is willing to work for low wages, and has no objections to go in the country. Address M. D., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman or gardener; understands both, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; can give good City reference; is married and has a small family. Address T. G., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands gardening in general; would superintend the farm in conjunction; good wages expected. Address M. B., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman, in the City or country; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address F., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who understands his business; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a German married man, with one child; understands his business; best of references. Address J. S., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDed, situation as coachman or waiter; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, P. T., Box 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a thoroughly competent married man with small family; has the best references. Address A. T. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

$5,000.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had several years' experience in business, desires a situation in a banking or insurance office; is a correct accountant, and understands book-keeping thoroughly; has $5,000 cash to invest. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 121 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 28, OF GOOD business ability, knowledge of accounts, &c., wants an engagement with some manufacturing or other concern, in or out of the City; is a good double entry book-keeper. Address D. M., Box No. 121 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of W. J. WILCOX & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM J. WILCOX,
SAMUEL HISCOX.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of W. J. WILCOX & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm.

W. J. WILCOX,
W. A. COLE,
S. E. HISCOX.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

MR. H. A. BOSTWICK THIS DAY REtires from the firm of SATTERLEE & CO., by mutual consent.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
H. A. BOSTWICK.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

MR. H. VAN DUSEN and MR. R. C. BOSTWICK (member of the Stock Exchange) become partners in the Stock Commission business of our firm from this date.

SATTERLEE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of B. ROBINSON & CO., for the purpose of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, JR.,
EDWARD L. THERIAT.

No. 22 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED FORMED A COpartnership on Jan. 1, 1866, under the style or firm of HARLAN & LAWTON, for the purpose of buying, selling and shipping coal at Nos. 70 and 71 Trinity Building, New-York.

WM. J. HARLAN,
WALTER LAWTON.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JOHN W. BURT HAS REMOVED his manufactory of ladies' fine shoes to No. 23 Park-row.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES GOOLD & CO.,

ALBANY, NEW-YORK, Manufacturers of CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, and RAILROAD CARS. Established 53 years.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE BLACK mare, suitable for either a lady's or gentleman's saddle horse; is very handsome, and goes well in harness; very gentle, and can be drove by a child; is five years old; price $400. Inquire in the Union Tea-store, No. 391 Bowery. If not disposed of before Friday, the 30th inst., she will be sold by public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., foot of Wall-st.

A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.—Dark bay, 16 hands, 7 years old, stylish and fully warranted kind and gentle. Also, coupe rockaway, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and new harness. Seen at CROPMON'S stables, 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—A SORREL horse, 15¼ hands high, 3 years old, well bred and gentle, suitable for a lady. Apply at No. 6 Great Jones-st., before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—THREE MATCHED PAIRS OF horses; six single horses, from State of Maine; all good steppers. Can be seen at No. 447 7th-av.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

WATERS & THORP manufacturers, salesroom No. 14 John-st., up stairs, a few doors from Broadway. A full assortment constantly on hand of the newest and most desirable patterns, of their own manufacturing, at prices 25 per cent. less than retail prices. Tea sets, 6 pieces each, $28 to $50 a set; cake baskets, $5 to $12; ice pitchers $7 to $15 each; casters, $3 to $12; butter coolers, wine stands, urns, waiters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, spoons, forks, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO.......HENRY A. GADSDEN.......March 17, 1866.
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.......HENRY A. GADSDEN.......May 12, 1866.
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.......HENRY A. GADSDEN.......July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.......$132 50 | Second cabin.......$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON.......SURMONT.......SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III.......BOCANDI.......SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.......SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN.......SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.......March 17
ETNA.......WEDNESDAY.......March 21
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......March 24
CITY OF CORK.......WEDNESDAY.......March 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.......$120 | Steerage.......$35
First Cabin to London.......125 | Steerage to London.......40
First Cabin to Paris.......135 | Steerage to Paris.......55
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $96; Steerage, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES.
The Company have engaged the first-class steamer ERICSSON, 2,500 tons, 700 horse power, LOWBER Commander, to leave 15th MARCH, for Bremen direct, having just completed extensive repairs and considerably increased her speed.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 24, and SATURDAY, April 21.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 28.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.
The favorite and fast steamship ANDALUSIA, BURSLEY, Master, is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The favorite and fast steamship ALHAMBRA will follow on Wednesday, March 21.
A handsome side-wheel steamer now connects between Charleston, Savannah and the Florida ports.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SONDER.......Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, sails on THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
EXPRESS STEAMSHIP LINE.
The fine steamship WASHINGTON,
O. CHICHESTER, Commander.
The above steamer is now loading at Pier No. 15, East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail positively on her regular day, or sooner if loaded.
For balance of freight apply to
JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.
March 16, 1866.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$200 to $175. $135. $85.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, March 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12, noon.
Freight received as usual.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Agents for Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.
The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 17, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR follows on SATURDAY, March 24.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

OFFICE EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE FOR SAVANNAH, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN.
PERSONS WHO HOLD RECEIPTS PER steamer SAN JACINTO, hence for Savannah, are notified that in consequence of the complete disability of that vessel, goods which had not gone on board of her before the fire, will be reshipped per the MISSOURI, to sail hence on SATURDAY, the 17th inst.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite and fast side side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
Freight at tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.
The FLAMBEAU will follow on Wednesday, March 21.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.......$25 | Deck.......$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new first-class steamship HUNTER, Capt. W. D. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 22.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
THURSDAYS.
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.......DEARBORN, Commander,
VIRGO.......BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COAL.

$8.75.—BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH coal, egg size, $8 75; stove size, $9 25 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered well screened from under cover; Scranton nut coal, $7 75 per ton; also, oak wood at $3 50 per load, delivered from yards Nos. 3 and 5 Oak-st., corner New-Bowery. GEO. W. BENNETT.

$9 50 LOCUST MOUNTAIN, EGG, STOVE and furnace coal per ton of 2,000 lbs.; large nut, $8. Screened and delivered from yard, No. 195 West 11th-st., near 7th-av.

FIRST QUALITY COAL—NUT SIZE, $7 75; Stove, $9; Egg, $8 80 per ton. GEORGE R. BOND, No. 79 Nassau-st., Room 13, and 65 Orchard, cor. Grand.

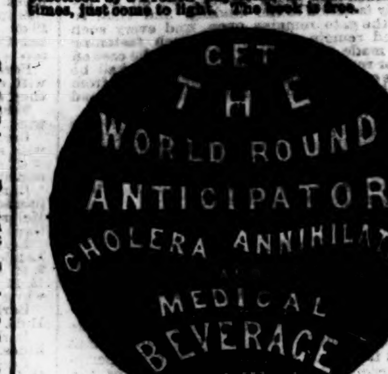
DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner 21st-st., continue to extract teeth, under nitrous oxide gas, without pain or danger. All dental operations performed skillfully and carefully on moderate terms. References: Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Bulkley, Baldwin and Hallock. No removal. Beautiful sets of teeth at $25.

MEDICAL.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!
The most timely discovery of the age; a theory as practiced by a French physician in all Asiatic cholera times, just come to light. The book is free.



SHERMAN & CO.,
Nythumsarians, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.
Lose no time in getting SHERMAN'S BANNER OF HEALTH AND PROTECTION, and under its guidance learn where can be found
STACKED,
like the navy's shells, that which will keep back the foe
CHOLERA.
It cleanses the system, premises, and all things that invite
DISEASE.
Cures foreign and native climatical
COMPLAINTS.
And a beautiful beverage for daily consumption, and medicated to suit and restore the health.
Make no *delay* in securing its use and sale.
Look to it early, as the coming Spring will open a market unsurpassed for these goods. *First come, first served.*
Get the work—it is *free*—and learn the knowledge once dispensed by an able man, who contended with the Asiatic cholera, in times of old, with success.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Pari and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity 1 have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DISEASES IMPEDING REPRODUCTION IN THE MALE AND FEMALE—Being the pathology and treatment of spermatorrhoea, impotency and sterility. With plates. 8vo, cloth, pp. 450; $3, postage free from the author. Dr. ACTON, F. R. C. S. E., No. 35 Bond-st., New-York.
Dr. ACTON, (late Externe to the Female Venereal Hospital, Paris,) is well known for his *great skill* in the cure of these diseases. Consultations personally or by letter, at his private offices, No. 35 Bond-st., New-York, daily, till 8 P. M. Fees most moderate.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price, $5. Office, No. 52 6th-av.

ALL SKIN DISEASES—SCROFULA, OLD ulcers, nervous debility and private diseases, male and female, cured by Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, or no charge. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.
They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.
C. A. DE WITT, General Superintendent.
FEB. 14, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of their Board, to consider the propriety or expediency of making the City Hall Park an open, paved plaza, and affording additional carriage way in the surrounding streets, by removing the present sidewalks of the Park. All persons interested are requested to attend without further notice.
W. L. ELY,
L. R. RYERS, } Committee.
W. H. GEDNEY,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.......MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 16, at 8,
(Twenty-fourth Subscription Night,)
only night of Verdi's most celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
with a splendid and complete cast, including
MLLE. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO,
MME. BINI DI ROSSI,
SIGNORI MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, DUBREUIL, &c.
The incidental Ballet by
MLLE. KRUGER and MLLE. L. VIDAL.
CONDUCTOR.......SIGNOR TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Saturday)—GRAND MATINEE at 1.
First and only time, at a Matinee, of
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
SATURDAY EVENING—OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI.
LAST NIGHT OF L'AFRICAINE.
MONDAY—BENEFIT OF MLLE. BOSISIO.
LAST TIME OF
IONE.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.
L'AFRICAINE and
LA GARIBALDINO.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG.
Last time of Meyerbeer's
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
NOTICE.—Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats, will please give notice at the box-office.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket-offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director.......MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) March 17, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
MATINEE! MATINEE!
First and only time at a matinee of Meyerbeer's
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA.
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR ONLY
to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The lady patrons of the matinees are requested to purchase their tickets early, in order to avoid crowding and delay at the ticket office. A great crowd being expected, three additional doors will be opened.
Tickets can now be obtained at all the regular offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......MAX MARETZEK
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 17—EXTRA NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI.
L'AFRICAINE.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 22,
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.
DON GIOVANNI.
The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning at the usual places.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 14,
MATINEE SATURDAY, March 17,
2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ROBINSON,
LITTLE CLARENCE,
20 STAR PERFORMERS,
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
THE VAULTERS AND LEAPERS,
NEW ACTS,
NEW FACES,
NEW COMIC AFTERPIECE,
THE VAGARIES OF ST. CRISPIN.

CORRIE'S TOUR OF SCOTLAND,
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT TO MR. D. T. CORRIE.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) March 16, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, under the special patronage of Chief McLellan, chieftains and members of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
who will be present on the occasion, dressed in
FULL HIGHLAND COSTUME.
First appearance in five years of the Scottish singer, Mr. James Cumming; Miss Agnes Sutherland, Mr. E. M. Powers, Mr. D. T. Corrie, and the great pianist, Linzoni. Tickets 50 cents. A grand matinee SATURDAY at 2½.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.—THE COMplimentary Concert to C. S. Grafulla will take place at the Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 17. Tickets to be had, as usual, from the Orderlies, or from C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

BRASS AND ZINC STAIR PLATES
OF
ANY SIZE OR SHAPE,
FOR
HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
W. T. & J. MESEREAU,
No. 59 Duane-st., N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Stair Rods

JOHN P. VICTORY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 182 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st., (over Chatham Bank,) New-York.
Commercial collections made, titles examined, money invested on bond and mortgage, deeds, bonds and mortgages, copartnership papers and other legal documents drawn with accuracy and dispatch. All other professional business attended to.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

TO CLAIM AGENTS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman residing in Washington, D. C., who has been in the employ of the Government for several years, would act for some established concern in looking after their interest at the departments, giving his entire attention to the same; first-class references in New-York and Washington will be given. Address Mr. ROFF, No. 264 F-st., Washington City, D. C.

DANIEL HIGGINS OFFERS FOR SALE at his nurseries, Flushing, L. I., good bearing apple trees 9 years from the graft. Also, pear, cherry and other fruit trees of the leading varieties. Ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., of nursery produce, which he will sell at reasonable prices. Dwarf box for garden edging.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON OF every description. Also, zinc, copper, wire, block tin, solder, &c., for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

USE BRIGGS' CURATIVE FOR CORNS, bunions, painful joints, ingrown nails, chilblains, tender feet, &c. Sold everywhere. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
IN
RICHELIEU.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that Mr. Booth being desirous of bringing his engagement to
A CLOSE
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29,
that must be the
LAST NIGHT
OF
HIS APPEARANCE
in New-York for this season.
THIS EVENING (FRIDAY,)
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
for the
LAST NIGHT
but
FIVE.
Mr. Stuart trusts that this notice will enable those who have not yet witnessed this revival to make their arrangements for doing so.
Mr. Stuart likewise begs to announce that in consequence of the enormous crowds who were unable at the last Matinees to witness
MR. BOOTH'S HAMLET,
it will be presented at the
MATINEE
OF
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 21,
being
THE LAST HAMLET MATINEE
which can be given. Ladies are urged, for their own comfort, to secure seats beforehand.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21,
THE FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York of
MR. J. H. TAYLOR,
when will be presented
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD.
"BENEFIT OF THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR."—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the distinguished tragedian, will, immediately preceding the close of his present engagement, give a matinee at the Winter Garden on the 24th of March, P. M., for the benefit of the institution in 58th-st. for the support of the destitute children of the soldiers and sailors who have been killed in our recent struggle for the Union. The play will be one in which Mr. Booth has not appeared during the present season. As the proceeds will be devoted to aid the ladies of the institution in their efforts to increase their building that they may meet the incessant demands made upon them for the support of the orphans of the brave men who have fallen upon the battle-field and the ocean, they trust that the citizens of New-York will respond in a spirit evincing their sense of this national obligation.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Vice President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Seats may now be secured at the box office of the Winter Garden, or at Hall's music-store.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
MISS AZILE STARR! MISS AZILE STARR!
Will give readings from
JULIUS CÆSAR, HAMLET,
and the ENGLISH and AMERICAN POETS, humorous and pathetic, at
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866,
commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets 50 cents, admit gentleman and lady. To be obtained at Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway; August Brentano, 708 Broadway; and at the door on the evening.

AMERICAN ART.
KELLOGG'S
GREAT PAINTING, ENTITLED THE ORIENTAL PRINCESS
"AFTER THE BATH,"
IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AT THE FINE ARTS INSTITUTE,
NO. 625 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL—THIS (Friday) EVENING.
The first of the series of POPULAR CONCERTS, at which the following artists will appear: Mlle. MATILDA ZOEDT, Violinist; Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, FRANK GILDER, GEO. S. WEEKS. A chorus of amateurs will sing Baker's Cantata, "The Storm King."
J. S. THOMSON, Director.
Tickets 50 cents.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
THE FIFTH AND LAST SYMPHONY SOIREE will take place SATURDAY, March 24. Full particulars in future advertisement.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

CORSETS AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST
AND
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—KID gloves only $1; real black kids, 90 cents; undressed kids, 75 cents; misses' kids, 50 cents; cloth from 25 cents. Cheap hosiery and under garments, at W. J. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open on TUESDAY next, March 20, imported Spring and Summer Millinery for 1866, comprising all the entirely new and elegant designs of the season.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WELLAND HOUSE HOTEL,
ST. CATHARINES, CANADA WEST.
For sale, on favorable terms, one-third interest in the above-mentioned first-class hotel, and its furniture.
This house, which was designed expressly for the business, is substantially built and in good repair, and enjoys a fair share of the travel. Its original cost was upward of $60,000, and it has lately been improved at considerable outlay, by the erection of baths connected with it, into which the mineral waters of the place have been introduced.
To any person who understands and wishes to engage in the hotel business, and who would take the active superintendence of the house, this offers an excellent opportunity of embarking in a profitable business, as year by year the curative nature of the waters are becoming more widely known, and the business will naturally increase and extend itself.
For particulars apply to
Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY,
Agents Bank of Montreal,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York,
R. REID, Esq., Agent Bank of Montreal,
No. 44 La Salle-st., Chicago,
Or the Managers of the Bank of Montreal, at Hamilton or St. Catharines, Canada West.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST IN A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—WE now offer for sale a complete set of wheel-machinery and fixtures, consisting of five spoke-lathes, Blanchard's patent; two polishing-machines, one for coarse and one for fine polishing; throating, facing and sizing machines; one Dennistown rim-rounder; one hub-mortiser, Fay's patent, manufactured by C. B. Rogers & Co., of Norwich, Conn.; one turning-lathe, ten feet long; a set of Jacobs' patent wheel-machinery, complete; also, circular saws and tables, one belt scroll-saws, one scroll-saw and one spoke tennoning-machine, both manufactured by J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati; shafting, pulleys, belting, hangers, &c., and all the machinery and fixtures requisite for a wheel manufactory. The above machines have been in use about one year, and can be seen, in perfect running order, at our factory. Any parties wishing to continue the business, can make arrangements to do so without being at the additional expense of fitting up a factory elsewhere, as the rooms now occupied by us are to rent from May 1, with power. This is a good investment for a party acquainted with the business. For further particulars call at our office and manufactory.
JACOBS WHEEL COMPANY,
Nos. 155 and 157 Bank-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.
No field for intelligent capital and enterprise in the country offers such prospects of splendid results as the Southern States. A select partner, with about $20,000, wanted to contribute to establishing a paper manufactory there. The locality is excellent; water-power ample; stock and labor cheap; demand great, and sales cash Address, with real name, D. T., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—TO HATTERS—FOR SALE, lease, stock, fixtures and good-will of a long-established and popular hat, cap, fur, straw and gents' furnishing-goods business; has paid $10,000 a year for 15 years; one hour from New-York; a splendid opportunity. RIDER & FORD, 71 Broadway, Room 52.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GENTS' FURnishing store on Baltimore-st., Baltimore. Apply to Mr. J. H. FULLERTON, at Messrs. Hatch, Johnson & Co.'s, No. 31 Warren-st., New-York, or address TOWLES BRO. & CO., Baltimore.

PARTNER WANTED—A PHYSICIAN TO take an interest in a private medical and surgical office, doing good business. Call on Dr. KING, No. 629 Broadway, near Houston-st., immediately.

TO CABINETMAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS.—A first-rate chance to enter into the above business a short distance from the City.
MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE old established grocery No. 702 Washington-st., corner of Perry; a rare chance. Other business reasons for selling.

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DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—DESIRABLE apartments connected; locality and store first-class; cheap for cash. Apply at No. 839 6th-av.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL HEREAFTER COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
OPEN DAILY, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES.
TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
AN ALBINO BOY. A LEARNED SEAL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
LIVING SERPENTS.
LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL.
LIVING PERSIAN SHEEP.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
IN THE
SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT LECTURE-ROOM.
A MAGNIFICENT SCRIPTURAL DRAMA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7½.

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ישראל במצרים

MOSES OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT,
founded on Ingraham's sacred work, called
THE PILLAR OF FIRE.
THE GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
THE MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE, felicitously representing the great EGYPTIAN RIVER under the various lights of the Sun, Moon and Twilight.
THE GRAND SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX,
CROSSING THE RED SEA.
DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH AND HIS HOSTS,
TRIUMPH OF ISRAEL,
are the
PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC AND MECHANICAL SKILL.
WILLIAM B. HARRISON.......Extemporaneous Singer.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY, SATURDAY, March 17.
EXTRA PERFORMANCES DAY AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MR. YOUNG.
MONDAY, March 19.
First time in this City for several years, (and never acted at this establishment,) the famous comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
which met with unparalleled success on its original production, and will be revived with
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL CAST, and
THE ORIGINAL SERIOUS FAMILY POLKA,
Concluding with, first time this season,
THE LAUGHING HYENA.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
Managers.......Messrs. J. W. Lingard and Robt. Butler.
The famous Drama of the
CONVICT MARQUIS.
Mr. Walter Grisdale.......Geo. Brookes
MAGNIFICENT MELANGE,
by the wonderful Seagrist and Son, Billy Holmes, Charley Gardiner, Thompson, A. Keames, Charley White, J. Morrissey, and the splendid corps de ballet.
Comic Drama of the MOGUL TALE.

IRVING HALL.
CHARLES FRADEL'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, MARCH 16.
PROGRAMME:
Mlle. ADELAIDE PHILLIPS will sing air from "The Prophet"—Meyerbeer; and Ballarde, "Kathleen Mavourneen."
Sig. ARDAVANI, air, "I Due Foscari—Verdi.
Sig. FOSSATI, romanza, "Infelice"—Ernani.
Mr. S. B. MILLS and CHAS. FRADEL, "Grand Polonaise" for two pianos, by Chas. Fradel.
Messrs. MILLS and GOLDBECK, "Romanza and Finale," from the Concerto in E Minor, for two pianos—Chopin. Mr. R. GOLDBECK, "Deux Morceaux de Salon"—R. Goldbeck. Mr. CHAS. FRADEL, piano, "Le Reveille du Possignol," "Souvenir heureux Valse" —Fradel. Mr. THEO. THOMAS and S. B. MILLS, violin and piano, "Romanza et Alegro de Concert"—F. L. Ritter; and "Fantasia"—Lucia Vieuxtemps. Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN and CARL ANSCHUTZ, organ and piano overture, "William Tell"—Rossini. Mr. W. A. KING, organ "Fantasia"—King. CARL ANSCHUTZ, Conductor. Tickets for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Schuberth & Co.'s, Scharfenberg & Luis', Wm. A. Pond's music-stores, and at Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
BY T. ADDISON RICHARDS, N. A.,
At the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,
Day and evening. Free.
To be sold by H. H. Leeds & Miner, on SATURDAY NIGHT, March 17.

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SCHOOL OF
MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY,
AND
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
These Departments in Harvard University hold two sessions a year, of twenty weeks each, commencing in FEBRUARY and in SEPTEMBER. For information, apply by letter to Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Cambridge, Mass. Dean of both Faculties.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1, 1866.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
H. M. PIERCE, President

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
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SANS SOUCI FEMALE SEMINARY, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.—The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English, scientific and ornamental education. Admission at all times. Circulars may be had of J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Esq., No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York City, or address the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys: pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2.
S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

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O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

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Being selections from the inimitably humorous writings of Artemus Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr, Josh. Billings, Mark Train, Mrs. Partington, The Disbanded Volunteer, MacArone, Figaro, Petroleum, V. Nasby, and a host of other popular humorists.
This volume will also contain the celebrated
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By "Bret," of the *Californian*; a number of "COMIC ROMANCES" by various writers, and a melange of Jokes, Jests, Squibs, Conundrums, Darkey Wit and Humorous Anecdotes, upon which to
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DIAMONDS, SECOND-HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY
OLD GOLD & SILVER,
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407 BROADWAY

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FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

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ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental. At H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.......J. H. SELWYN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 16,
BENEFIT
OF
MISS KATE NEWTON,
on which occasion the favorite actor,
MR. G. C. BONIFACE,
and (by kind permission of George Wood, Esq.,) the Irish Comedian,
MR. G. O. DAVENPORT,
will appear.
The performance will commence with
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mr. G. C. Boniface, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Eliza Newton and Miss Louisa Myers; after which the beautiful Irish Drama entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
DAN O'CAROLAN.......Mr. G. C. BONIFACE
RAGGED PAT.......Mr. G. O. DAVENPORT
JUDY O'TROT.......Miss KATE NEWTON
SATURDAY EVENING, March 17,
MRS. JOHN WOOD, with
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
in the successful burlesque of
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 19,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. H. STODDARD.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21,
BENEFIT OF MISS ELIZA NEWTON.
In active preparation, in a style of magnificence, and with a cast of characters far surpassing any previous efforts at this theatre,
A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FOURTH WEEK
of the gifted and charming young comedienne,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear this evening for the
FIFTH TIME DURING THE PRESENT ENGAGEMENT,
in her celebrated role of
MARIE,
in the interesting drama, translated and adapted expressly for Miss Maggie Mitchell by the author of Fanchon, called the
PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR,
THE MOTHER'S PRAYER,
produced with
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES, RICH APPOINTMENTS, AND A FULL CHORUS.
Mr. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, D. Ralton, E. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, Neel, Nolan, Rendle, &c., &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Everett, Whitlock, &c., &c., in the cast.
Act 1st—THE PRAYER.
Act 2d—THE TRIUMPH.
Act 3d—THE ABDUCTION.
Act 4th—DESPAIR.
Act 5th—HAPPINESS.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8, $9, $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼.......Begins at 8.
FRIDAY,
Third time here, Brougham's popular comedy
ROMANCE AND REALITY,
Produced with beautiful Scenery and Appointments, and a very full cast, in which will appear Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Young, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Clark.
SATURDAY—(Second time this season) Tom Taylor's highly popular comedy, THE UNEQUAL MATCH.
MONDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. YOUNG—THE SERIOUS FAMILY, (never acted here,) and the LAUGHING HYENA (first time this season.)
The highly interesting drama of SECOND LOVE (first time here,) and the popular farce of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS are in preparation and will shortly be produced.
The new comedy of SOCIETY will shortly be repeated for the ninth time.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
attest the remarkable popularity of the moral, emotional drama, in five acts, of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her unequaled personation of the dual character of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
supported in part by the following powerful cast:
Mr. BARTON HILL as Sir Francis Levison; Archibald Carlyle, Mr. W. Leffingwell; Mount Severn, Welsh Edwards; Richard Hare, T. W. Keene; John Dill, J. S. Goodman; Barbara Hare, Miss Henrietta Osborne; Miss Corney, Mrs E. Wright; Joyce, Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell; Wilson, Alice Seidler; Mrs. Hare, Miss Kate Browning, &c., &c.
Box-office open from 8 to 6 o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
On MONDAY MARCH 12, AND DURING THE WEEK,
the performance will commence with the musical comedy of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC,
after which the vaudeville, in two acts, of
PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer.......Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager.......Mr. J. Schonberg
In preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new SPECTULAR MUSICAL BURLESQUE, with startling MECHANICAL AND SCENIC EFFECTS NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED, in which
MISS LUCY RUSHTON WILL APPEAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS 7¾.
WHEN YOU WEAR IT, THINK OF ME.
Delightful and brilliant hit of the great comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
IN VICTIMS AND FORTY WINKS,
which attract the great and brilliant audiences.
TO-NIGHT, TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY,
VICTIMS.
JOSHUA BUTTERBY.......MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
J. K. Mortimer, J. W. Albaugh, Tom Owens, T. E. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss J. Tyson, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. H. Bland, and others. To conclude (commencing at 9:30) with the screaming comicality,
FORTY WINKS.
HORATIO SPRUGGINS.......MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
Afternoon performance of VICTIMS, SATURDAY, commencing at 1½; closing at 3¼.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—TO-MORROW.
A GRAND OWENS MATINEE.
A GRAND OWENS MATINEE.
"VICTIMS."
OWENS AS JOSH BUTTERBY.
With his great presentation scene,
"AND WHEN YOU WEAR IT, THINK OF ME."
Performance begins at 1½ P. M.; closes 3¼.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Director and Manager.......G. L. Fox
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½,
THE NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL.
By G. L. FOX, who appears as.......CLOWN
PANTALOON, C. K. FOX.
COLUMBINE, Mlle. HASHNETTE.
TWO OTHER PIECES.
W. H. WHALLEY, W. MARSDEN, L. MESTAYER.
The full Pantomime and Dramatic Troupe.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

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LES MISERABLES.
Cruelty to Johnny. Power of Music.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, THE MONKEY.
La Sonnambula. The Hanlon Brothers.
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Messrs. Reed, Seymour, Emmet, Prendergast, Hogan, Morrison, Savori, Fowler, Garatagua, Clarenton, Greer.
LITTLE MAC, NEIL AND DAN BRYANT.
Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle 30 cts. Commence at 7¾.

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LECTURES.

LECTURE,
ON
THE YOSEMITE VALLEY,
BY
REV. F. C. EWER,
For the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Association of Christ Church, at
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1866,
At 8 o'clock.
TICKETS $1.

THE THIRD SERIES OF DR. BANNING'S free practical lectures to ladies, on spinal, pulmonary, heart, digestive and female complaints, will be given in Cooper Institute, (Room No. 24, up-stairs,) at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, the 14th, Friday, the 16th, and Saturday, the 17th. Seats free.

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CHICKERING & SONS,
Established 1823.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

BEST PIANOS, CHORAL ORGANS and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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Or sold on installment.
A fine assortment.
J. M. PELTON, NO. 841 Broadway, New-York,
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THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

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THOS. H. CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND square pianos, wholesale and retail, and to rent, with the privilege to buy. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Send for a circular.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class pianos for sale on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactories, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

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OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Official Figures of the Assessor and Collector of the Fourth District.

EVIDENCES OF MERCANTILE PROSPERITY.

Some Sales of Our Largest Houses.

Claflin $42,000,000, Stewart $39,000,000, Others in Proportion.

$7,000,000 Collected in Ten Months, Including February, 1866.

Concerning the Fourth Collection District, we have given full details so recently that it will be desirable simply to present the figures and general data explanatory of its share in the great work of supplying the Government with the material aid of which poor KOSSUTH so eloquently spoke, and which all Governments find so necessary as a motive power.

The Collector, J. F. BAILEY, Esq., has a very conveniently and pleasantly arranged office in Chambers-street, just below Delmonico's, where the collection of the revenue is made in a business-like, and satisfactory manner. His assistants are:

Deputies—E. L. Childs, A. C. Vail, Geo. W. Wendell, Geo. W. Luckey, J. W. Thompson.
Cashier—H. Ingalls
Clerks—John Rogers, J. B. Luckey, J. H. Louder, F. H. O-Long, H. A. Adams.

It will be remembered that Mr. JOHN MACK, Mr. BAILEY's predecessor, left the affairs of the office in a rather loose and unsatisfactory, not to say inexplicable situation, and as the amount collected is not yet and may never be definitely known or decided, it may be interesting to glance at the following

MONTHLY LISTS OF ASSESSMENTS

placed to his debit, and not heretofore made public:

October, 1862	$59,073 00	January, 1864	$187,528 25
November, 1862	80,922 73	February, 1864	216,821 49
December, 1862	145,921 23	March, 1864	284,963 42
January, 1863	154,889 87	April, 1864	252,063 99
February, 1863	108,715 30	April, 1864	284,525 28
March, 1863	229,907 55	May, 1864	268,409 00
April, 1863	124,031 62	June, 1864	262,942 15
May, 1863	138,331 00	July, 1864	262,524 58
June, 1863	181,183 71	August, 1864	278,801 80
July, 1863	133,395 86	September, 1864	374,721 01
August, 1863	112,908 93	October, 1864	300,477 70
September, 1863	152,447 57	November, 1864	372,863 20
October, 1863	207,542 44	December, 1864	290,626 70
November, 1863	270,855 65	January, 1865	198,196 97
December, 1863	189,586 61	February, 1865	439,441 71

The following is a list of the

SPECIAL LISTS:

No.		No.	
1	$14,833 70	16	$9,226 15
2	57,565 68	17	6,829 12
3	12,420 39	18	7,514 12
4	6,478 63	19	14,107 18
5	8,278 49	20	40,402 27
6	11,848 10	21	18,116 23
7	8,873 98	22	8,901 17
8	7,426 14	23	15,746 85
9	8,560 85	24	32,701 77
10	13,408 29	25	35,431 04
11	17,190 71	26	10,088 63
12	38,437 80	27	30,721 80
13	9,997 01	28	13,910 82
14	14,863 99	29	9,549 61
15	28,619 48	30	29,486 79

INCREASED ASSESSMENTS.

1st to 19th Divisions inclusive $361,217 52

SPECIAL INCREASE—1863.

War tax $124,863 35

And of the following

ANNUAL LISTS

a considerable amount remained uncollected when Mr. BAILEY took charge of the books:

Annual Lists, 1862	$81,879 23
Annual Lists, 1863	241,390 20
Annual Lists, 1864	450,931 26
Total	$774,200 69

The following table shows the

ACTUAL COLLECTIONS

made by this office since May 1, 1865, to the 1st of March, 1866:

May, 1865	$326,715 98	Nov'ber, 1865	688,049 76
June, 1865	1,104,521 39	Dec'ber, 1865	892,074 84
July, 1865	893,180 64	January, 1866	461,080 08
August, 1865	1,067,401 96	Febr'ry, 1866	219,393 81
Sept'ber, 1865	907,052 13		
October, 1865	800,940 55	Total	$7,355,411 14

A list of amounts paid on certain articles of manufacture monthly is here given as noteworthy and curious.

DATE.	Cigars.	Iron.	Leather.	Sugar.
May, 1865	$2,003 00	$4,772 56	$3,612 05	$38,629 88
June, 1865	8,174 93	6,700 00	3,661 82	32,676 73
July, 1865	7,562 97	4,250 00	2,399 90	32,888 53
August, 1865	4,947 74	3,744 62	1,831 22	74,802 54
September, 1865	10,347 97	4,582 68	4,140 18	68,573 52
October, 1865	8,806 16	5,646 84	3,232 84	61,669 86
November, 1865	5,866 26	5,694 83	3,085 63	61,443 03
December, 1865	9,873 47	7,652 63	3,243 54	48,698 71
January, 1866	10,949 53	5,377 16	2,430 48	36,258 94
February, 1866	4,828 69	2,169 34	3,038 24	27,764 16
Total	$73,260 66	$50,590 74	$30,695 90	$528,410 86

DATE.	Tobacco.	Umbrelas and Parasols.	Theatres	Clothing.
May 1865	$4,970 86	$16,940 48	$185 54	$182,430 48
June, 1865	49,050 00	18,477 73	327 72	173,720 74
July, 1865	31,325 42	7,144 92	149 76	284,839 66
Aug. 1865	38,364 22	6,380 16	149 10	198,466 53
Sept. 1865	49,241 02	9,428 34	633 46	413,709 74
Oct. 1865	56,798 15	9,648 88	867 32	391,846 09
Nov. 1865	65,232 20	8,182 86	1,902 12	322,172 80
Dec. 1865	73,065 10	5,106 06	726 84	516,508 07
Jan. 1866	69,379 60	2,408 52	1,046 66	157,341 16
Feb. 1866	61,249 33	2,992 44	901 80	66,914 74
Total	498,665 92	$86,710 39	$6,890 32	3,179,449 70

DATE.	Boots and Shoes.	Books and Magaz's.	Ferm'd Liquors.	Furniture
May, 1865	$10,055 83	$4,792 50	$3,943 50	$3,148 99
June, 1865	16,954 06	2,879 41	19,488 50	16,576 33
July, 1865	8,871 96	2,911 77	5,111 50	10,982 85
August, 1865	7,905 61	11,518 84	4,841 00	7,824 64
September, 1865	12,510 00	13,404 10	6,275 00	7,943 70
October, 1865	17,835 58	10,597 49	5,861 00	11,733 29
November, 1865	16,997 58	20,697 10	7,563 00	10,382 97
December, 1865	18,408 90	16,679 40	10,214 00	13,470 14
January, 1866	11,593 14	9,075 55	9,288 00	16,594 20
February, 1866	7,224 69	6,082 51	5,847 50	14,835 90
Total	$128,357 35	$98,638 67	$78,373 00	$113,493 01

Upward of $85,000 have been collected in assessments of taxes, fines and penalties, from parties found to have made fraudulent or deficient returns of their manufactures or incomes, by the Collector's office during the last year.

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is in Franklin-street, and is a capital commentary on the cheerful allowance of $500 for rent. The Assessor, PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., is subjected to a rental of $2,000, besides the furnishing, lighting, warming and taking care of the office, say $1,000 more, and he is expected to do this on the miserable pittance allowed by the Department. We can't go beyond the fact that he does it, but how he does it, and why he should be compelled to pay the Government's bills are matters beyond comprehension. His clerical staff is as follows: JOHN R. WALKER, Chief Clerk, and WM. JORALEMON, J. L. VAN WYCK, and WILLIAM EBERLE, Cerks. His Assistant Assessors are Messrs. H. E. Hutchinson, E. A. Nichols, J. Breck, P. V. R. Van Wyck, S. N. Le Comte, J. B. Lawrence, J. M. Tuthill, Thos. G. Beker, John Forshay, J. H. Rowan, J. A. Messenger, E. M. Hartshorne, W. H. Wallis, A. J. Kneeland, Geo. M. Rea, M. N. Jones, Geo. W. Platt, B. H. Munson, P. Van Cortlandt, John Sheals, Vincent Le Comte, Danl. Mooney, Thos. Ogilvie, C. M. B. Harris.

THE TOTAL ASSESSMENTS

in the District since 1862 are as follows:

Amount of annual for 1862	$81,879 23
Amount of annual for 1863	241,390 20
Amount of annual for 1864	450,931 26
Special income (or war tax)	124,863 35
Thirty special lists ('64 and '65)	536,400 01
Special reassessment on licenses ending May 1, 1865	361,217 52
Annual list, 1865	1,123,608 61
Total	$2,920,290 18

MONTHLY LISTS FOR 1865.

January	$198,196 97	July	$520,244 08
February	439,441 71	August	660,004 84
March	369,692 18	September	766,207 96
April	602,502 57	October	712,576 69
May	519,436 87	November	621,409 94
June	424,152 82	December	439,263 76

THE ANNUAL BY DIVISIONS.

Division 1	$22,705 14	Division 11	$12,870 97
Division 2	61,639 40	Division 12	40,838 47
Division 3	82,877 96	Division 13	170,580 83
Division 4	27,009 03	Division 14	75,050 35
Division 5	58,831 20	Division 15	118,421 49
Division 6	161,795 70	Division 16	20,794 15
Division 7	17,329 10	Division 17	41,744 46
Division 8	44,563 44	Division 18	30,714 38
Division 9	54,556 93	Division 19	15,793 68
Division 10	65,591 01		

In this District there are many of our largest wholesale merchants and manufacturers whose

RETURNS OF SALES,

as published originally in the TIMES, and as given herewith, are looked for with great eagerness all over the country. The following firms pay annual licenses based on sworn returns here given:

Oliver, Carpenter & Co	$1,000,000
Halsted, Haines & Co	3,029,303
Harris, Hartley & Co	1,000,000
Hall, Southwick & Co	1,126,835
George Bliss & Co	10,273,000
S. B. Chittenden & Co	6,262,000
Hadden & Co	1,012,000
E. S. Higgins & Co	1,782,000
E. S. Jaffray & Co	7,000,000
Lathrop, Ludington & Co	8,269,000
Wm. Bruner & Co	3,000,000
W. B. Kendall	1,110,000
Lee, Bliss & Co	2,724,986
Frank Leslie	182,773
Eli & George Mygatt	2,600,000
Sackett, Belcher & Co	1,568,887
A. T. Stewart & Co	39,391,688
Hartford Carpet Co	2,000,000
Andrews & Bowers	1,000,000
Abernethy & Co	1,090,000
Amidon, Lane & Co	1,000,000
L. B. Bacon	1,207,000
Bailey & Southard	2,000,000
Chapman, Noyes & Lyon	1,183,550
Carpenter, Vail & Fuller	1,828,216
Gardner, Dexter & Co	3,000,000
Hardt & Co	1,613,935
Hoyt, Sprague & Co	6,872,939
Haviland, Lindsley & Co	4,227,392
Jordon Marsh	3,009,000
Low, Harriman & Durfee	6,000,000
E. R. Mudge & Sawyer	4,606,089
Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen	3,495,210
Spaulding, Hunt & Co	2,000,000
Sprague, Cooper & Colburn	4,000,000
James White & Co	2,097,000
Wm. Watson & Co	1,985,600
Ball, Black & Co	987,000
W. & J. Sloane	1,500,000
Grover & Baker	322,000
W. J. Wilcox & Co	1,240,000
Anthony & Hall	10,636,711
Andrews, Giles, Sanford & Co	1,187,145
G. Brewers & Co	5,863,172
B. F. Beekman & Co	1,173,000
B. C. Cowdin & Co	1,000,000
H. B. Claflin & Co	42,606,712
W. E. Cock	1,300,000
Garner & Co	8,151,123
Hone & Co	3,500,000
Loeschigk, Wesondonck & Co	2,000,000
A. & A. Lawrence & Co	4,000,000
G. W. Moore	2,918,242
Ogden & Blewett	2,475,000
Paton & Co	2,500,000
Pomeroy & Adams	2,233,333
Parker, Wilder & Co	2,778,975
R. D. Bates & Co	1,354,579
Paine, Berry & Co	1,138,000
Rice, Chase & Co	2,902,713
Soleliac Freres	1,000,000
Slade & Colby	2,940,365
John Slade & Co	1,052,637
Sutton, Smith & Co	1,000,000
Turnbull, Slade & Co	4,000,000
P. Van Valkenburgh	1,500,600
Geo. A. Wicks & Co	10,000,000
H. Barby & Co	2,381,000
Bowers, Buckman & Co	2,090,000
A. Claflin & Co	1,221,000
Opdyke, Loeschigk & Co	1,085,000
Robbins, Calhoun & Co	1,420,000
Arnold, Constable & Co	4,374,000
Lake & McCreery	1,966,619
Lord & Taylor	1,995,000
Fred. Butterfield & Co	1,655,307
Kendal, Cleveland & Opdyke	2,089,168
Jas. L. Little & Co	5,179,000
H. A. Lyman & Co	1,857,803
Bauendale & Co, No. 131 Duane-street	2,126,000
Collins, Plummer & Co., 96 Reade-st	1,080,000
Cronin, Hurxthal & Sears, 118 Duane-st	2,113,000
Campbell, Magee & Co., 122 Duane-st	2,000,000
Howard, Sanger & Co., 105 Chambers-st	2,090,000
Wm. Lottimer & Co., 129 Duane-st	1,557,000
Loder Bros. & Co., 313 Broadway	1,013,000
Mayer & Feutchwanger, 89 Chambers-st	1,321,000
Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg, 126 Duane-st	6,141,000
Fred. Victor & Achelis, 118 Duane-st	1,287,000
Woodward, Laurence & Co., 91 Chambers-st	6,546,000
Dale, Brothers & Co., 130 Duane-st	2,147,000
Garrett, Clark & Co., 116 Church-st	1,269,000
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., 70 and 72 Reade-st	6,255,000
G. M. Richmond & Co., 80 Reade-st	3,213,000
Woodward, Baldwin & Co., 110 Duane	2,583,000
Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., 116 Church-st	2,000,000
Benkard & Hutton, 144 Duane-st	2,000,000
Fairchild & Fanshaw, 146 Duane-st	1,475,000
William Gray, Jr., 114 Church-st	1,200,000
Wm. C. Langley & Co., 139 Duane-st	2,000,000

It will be noticed that CLAFLIN is far ahead of STEWART in this return, which, as before stated, is sworn to, and taken from the official record.

Many firms pay

MONTHLY TAXES

on manufactures which are no mean incomes in the total, a few of which, taken at random, are herewith given:

BERNHEIMER BROS., NO. 322 BROADWAY.

1865.	Am. Tax Paid.	1865.	Am. Tax Paid.
May—Clothing	$6,244	October—Clothing	$7,164
June—Clothing	6,106	November—Clothing	5,655
July—Clothing	7,382	December—Clothing	1,943
August—Clothing	12,614		
September—Clothing	9,995	Total	$56,508

W. C. BROWNING & CO., NOS. 326 AND 328 BROADWAY.

1865.	Am. Tax Paid.	1865	Am. Tax Paid.
May—Clothing	$3,825	October—Clothing	$9,900
June—Clothing	1,322	November—Clothing	5,765
July—Clothing	2,773	December—Clothing	1,366
August—Clothing	10,634		
September—Clothing	7,371	Total	$42,956

CARTER, KIRKLAND & CO., NO. 340 BROADWAY.

1865.	Am. Tax Paid.	1865.	Am. Tax Paid.
May—Clothing	$3,459	October—Clothing	$8,180
June—Clothing	2,672	November—Clothing	4,133
July—Clothing	1,844	December—Clothing	1,289
August—Clothing	9,950		
September—Clothing	8,800	Total	$40,327

J. STRAUSS, BROS. & CO.

1865.		1865.	
May—Clothing	$1,260	September—Clothing	$1,200
June—Clothing	nothing.	October—Clothing	nothing.
July—Clothing	2,370	November—Clothing	1,260
August—Clothing	1,104	December—Clothing	6,336

WM. YOUNG & CO.

1865.		1865.	
May—Clothing	$3,341 10	Sept.—Clothing	$4,250 76
June—Clothing	2,118 00	October—Clothing	3,636 66
July—Clothing	1,460 22	Nov.—Clothing	3,701 34
August—Clothing	3,006 66	Dec.—Clothing	2,220 24

AARON CLAFLIN & CO.

1865.

May, Shoes	$2,362	Sept., Shoes	$2,402
June, Shoes	1,546	Oct., Shoes	2,314
July, Shoes	1,268	Nov., Shoes	2,103
August, Shoes	1,936	Dec., Shoes	1,513

J. Q. PREBLE, NOS. 54 & 56 FRANKLIN-STREET.

May, 1865	$2,222	Sept., 1865	$3,591
June, 1865	1,619	Oct., 1865	2,775
July, 1865	1,837	Nov., 1865	3,037
Aug., 1865	3,216	Dec., 1865	2,086

S. H. STROUSE & BROS., NO. 368 BROADWAY.

May, 1865	$1,627	Sept., 1865	$3,043
June, 1865	2,511	Oct., 1865	1,666
July, 1865	1,802	Nov., 1865	718
Aug., 1865	2,966	Dec., 1865	409

M. & S. STEMBERGER & CO., NO. 364 BROADWAY.

May, 1865	$814	Sept., 1865	$2,558
June, 1865	1,869	Oct., 1865	1,456
July, 1865	2,326	Nov., 1865	483
Aug., 1865	3,890	Dec., 1865	316

M. HERZOG & CO., NO. 392 BROADWAY.

May, 1865	$1,900	Sept., 1865	$2,520
June, 1865	3,510	Oct., 1865	1,507
July, 1865	4,145	Nov., 1865	1,540
Aug., 1865	5,181	Dec., 1865	269

Messrs. P. & G. LORILLARD, the celebrated tobacco manufacturers, it will be seen, paid, in eight months, the enormous tax of $375,754 75:

1865.		1865.	
May	$27,181 65	September	60,613 65
June	28,483 35	October	59,109 30
July	34,814 00	November	66,407 15
August	50,599 00	December	53,547 25
Total amount			$375,754 75

The Fourth District has always been exceedingly well assessed, and, since Mr. BAILEY's term, thoroughly and closely collected. The clerks at both offices are prompt, attentive, and well informed, the district being notably well managed and, as the returns indicate, exceedingly profitable to Uncle Sam.

THE UP-TOWN TRAGEDY.

Investigation Before Coroner Wildey and Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of CHARLES ZECH, (heretofore erroneously reported "John Gheet,") who committed suicide on Monday night at his residence, corner of Fifty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, after attempting to murder his wife ALBERTINA, as reported in the TIMES of the 13th. Mrs. ZECH, having sufficiently rallied from the effects of the severe wound inflicted by the deceased, appeared before the Jury and gave her evidence. The testimony of two other witnesses was also offered. We append the evidence as elicited:

STATEMENT OF ALBERTINA ZECH.

I reside in Fifty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue; deceased was my husband; on Monday, at a little after twelve o'clock, he came to my house, and proposed that he should come back and live with me; he had been away from me for eight weeks; I told him if he would go to work and help to take care of his family I would do so; I said I wanted to see him do something, however, to show that he had changed his habits before I would consent to do it; he asked me if I really meant what I said; I told him yes, when he gave the children a penny each and sent them out for some candy; he afterwards sat down and ate something; the children came back, when he gave them some money to get him some tobacco; he told me he had a shop in the Bowery, and wanted me to learn to make paper boxes there; I refused to go with him; shortly afterwards he took hold of me, saying, "You won't take me," and discharged a revolver at me; I caught hold of him, when he broke away and fired a second shot; he then went off; he had been drinking very hard as long as I have known him; we have been married eleven years; I have three children.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE AKERMAN.

I reside in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; on Monday, about one o'clock, I was in my house, when I heard a pistol-shot; I ran out and looked where it was, when I saw deceased with his pistol, I believe putting caps on; he aimed the pistol at me; I ran for my brother, when we both ran after him; he ran, and when he got to Fiftieth-street he put the pistol to his forehead and shot himself; he dropped to the ground and threw the pistol away; I picked it up and afterward gave it to a policeman; deceased did not speak a word to any one that I saw.

STATEMENT OF WOOSTER BEACH, M. D.

Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, Jr., stated that he had made an external examination of the body of deceased, and found a pistol shot wound in the forehead, about midway between the eyebrows; from the testimony in the case, and the appearance of the body, he expressed the opinion that death was the result of the wound mentioned.

The case being given to the Jury, they rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That the deceased, CHARLES ZECH, came to his death by suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, on the 12th of March, 1866."

The deceased was a native of Germany, and 30 years of age.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Highly Important Proceedings—Instructions to the District [illegible]—The Offal Dock and Pier—[illegible] and Unpaved Streets—Intolerable [illegible]—Washington Market [illegible] be Demolished—Sale of [illegible] Swine—Curious Complaints.

The Board of Health reassembled at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair. Dr. STONE reported a circular for the instruction of the District Inspectors for New-York and Brooklyn, calling their attention to the fact that they are the subordinates of the Sanitary Superintendent, and are to perform duty outside their respective duties if he so orders, and notifying them that any perversion of the truth, from favor or interest, will justify the Superintendent in suspending them from office and the Board in dismissing them. The report further instructs the Inspectors that they "shall wear their badges prominently displayed while engaged in their official duties, and on entering any house or premises they must announce their authority and the object of their visit, and while endeavoring to avoid giving offence must make their investigations minutely. If resistance is offered to the Inspectors in the performance of their duties they are to report the fact at the nearest Police-station. They will also report all who violate health laws, in order that such persons may be dealt with summarily." The Secretary of the Board reported a style of badge which had been proposed, and the Board adopted a badge, having on its periphery the legend "Metropolitan Board of Health," and over this, the name of the inspector. In the centre is the coat-of-arms of New-York. The design for the seal of the Board represents the Goddess Hygeia. The Secretary further reported that he had procured fifty copies of the contract for cleaning the streets. He also read a draft of the proposed by-laws, as far as the President and himself had been enabled to prepare them, and the Board went into a tedious discussion of the several sections of the report. The section concerning meetings was so amended as to make Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M., the days for regular meetings, and it was resolved that a majority of the Board should call special meetings at any time on giving three hours' notice. It was ordered that the chief officers of the Commission be considered on duty at all times, and that the clerks be in the offices of the Board from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Records, sent in a communication stating that during the day he personally attends to the granting of burial permits, and that at night he deputizes Dr. H. A. POOLER, the surgeon at the Central office of the Metropolitan Police, to attend to this duty. In compliance with the Registrar's request, the Board authorized Dr. FARRINGTON to grant burial permits in Harlem. Mr. D. B. EATON, counsel to the Board, informed that body that laws were in existence, of which even the Clerk of the Common Council had no knowledge, making it the duty of all offal or garbage gatherers, or other persons engaged in a like calling, to take out licenses, and he suggested the propriety of enforcing these ordinances.

THE OFFAL DOCK AND PIER.

The Secretary read the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 14.

Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that I have inspected the offal dock at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, and also the vessels, carts, horses, stables, &c., used by the Long Island Bone Laboratory Company in the collection and removal of dead animals, &c., from the City. The dock I found in good repair, and thoroughly cleansed, undoubtedly in anticipation of an inspection. At the head of the pier were placed a large number of barrels of ground bones, and at several points on the pier heaps of freshly-collected bones, all of which, I was told, belonged to John Greene, formerly an offal contractor, and who still carries on the business privately, but has no connection with the present contractors, to whose use, according to the contract, this dock is exclusively devoted. Mr. Steinhauser, the manager of the contracting Company, complains that the interference of Mr. Greene and others is a serious obstacle to the proper transaction of his business. Three vessels of the Company lay at the dock—two sloops and one steamer—the latter used for purposes both of transportation and towage. The manner in which the dead animals and offal are received and transferred upon these vessels, is to the last degree improper and in violation of the contract. Both lie entirely exposed upon the pier—the carcasses in heaps and the offal in mass. The carts are most illy adapted to the purpose for which they are used. Those for the offal are few in number and inadequately closed; those for carcasses are simple carts with no provision for concealment save a scant supply of loose canvas. The stables are in fair condition as regards cleanliness. The manager acknowledged the deficiency and inappropriateness of the means of transportation, and stated his readiness to reform the same, and asked for four weeks to complete such arrangements. * * * He protested against such a construction of the contract as would oblige him to collect the offal from slaughter-houses, and said it had been for years the custom of butchers to deliver the same at the dock. He denied the charge that the gate was closed at an early hour.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

THE STREET PAVEMENTS AND SEWERS.

Accompanying the following communication were several maps of the sewers and paved and unpaved streets of the City:

BUREAU OF SEWERS, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, March 13.

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: In response to your resolution of the 7th instant, directed to the Croton Aqueduct Board, and referred by them to me, I have the honor to report that below Fifty-ninth-street there remain about fourteen and one half miles of streets unpaved, of which nearly three miles, lying mainly between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, are not yet graded, and a part of Fifty-fourth-street, namely, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River, not yet opened by law. Also, south of Fifty-ninth-street, there are about thirty-nine and three quarter miles of paved streets unsewered; some portion, however, having private drains, the aggregate length of which cannot be ascertained. The total length of unsewered streets, paved and unpaved, below Fifty-ninth-street, is upward of fifty-four miles. Above Fifty-ninth-street the greater part of the Island is neither sewered nor paved, and a very large portion not yet graded and many streets not opened by law. Owing to the large number of public sewers built before the organization of the Croton Aqueduct Board, it cannot be accurately stated what length was improperly constructed, but I have estimated that not less than twenty-eight miles at present require rebuilding and remodeling. Your obedient servant,

THEODORE WESTON, Engineer in charge of Sewers.

INTOLERABLE SEWERAGE.

A communication was read, as only one of numerous letters, wherein proprietors and lessees show that they are unable speedily to comply with the requirements of the Health Law. The paper was from Messrs. FAY BROTHERS, of Nos. 92 Monroe and 224 and 226 Cherry streets, reciting that they had been notified that the sinks of Nos. 224 and 226 Cherry-street must be emptied at once. Those sinks are connected with Messrs. FAY BROTHERS' private sewer, which discharges into the Cherry-street main sewer, extending from Pelham-street to Pike-slip. This main sewer is and for the last month has been choked and useless. Three weeks ago Messrs. FAY BROTHERS called upon the Complaint Clerk of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and informed him of the condition of this main sewer. He said that as soon as the Croton Board should receive an appropriation, he would have this sewer cleaned out; but as the Board's funds had been exhausted, he could do nothing until the Common Council should make an appropriation. The firm add that if they empty their sinks the backflow from the Cherry-street sewer will refill them. Therefore they beg the Board of Health to empty the sewer as soon as possible, and that done, the sinks will empty themselves.

Col. BLISS, Attorney to the Board, presented a batch of about one hundred complaints requiring special action. These he had selected from about 1,800 complaints that appear on the Metropolitan Police returns, embracing filthy sinks, tenement-houses, cesspools, sewers, drains, yards, stables, soapboiling establishments, slaughter-houses, &c., in nearly every part of the Metropolitan District, but particularly in the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, and the Gowanus district of Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

Counsel EATON informs the Board that he had an interview with Comptroller BRENNAN, and that gentleman had made known the existence of an ordinance under which the City undertakes the cleansing of Washington Market. But Capt. GREER, of the Metropolitan Police, reported that so far from purifying that market, it was scarcely swept. It was a pest-house and standing disgrace to the City, and ought to be demolished. The Comptroller desired to learn whether the Board of Health would insist that the keepers of stalls in Washington Market should keep their places as clean as tradesmen elsewhere are required to keep theirs. The President thought a public market at the foot of Vesey-street no longer needed, and to his mind the time seemed not remote when it might be deemed advisable to demolish that filthiest and most abominable of our markets.

DISEASED SWINE.

President SCHULTZ said that among the gentlemen who had called upon him was one who had said that many diseased swine are brought into this market and sold as inferior hogs—animals that are known to be near the point of natural death. It is from these poisonous swine that we take disease. The swine are, perhaps, sound when they start on their journey from the far West; but when they land in New-York they are nearly ready to die of some ailment, and unscrupulous butchers buy them at a discount, and hurry them off to slaughter. This is an evil which will require the attention of the Board of Health.

INTERESTING TO BUTCHERS.

The President further said that by appointment he is to meet a Committee of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and that they are to exhibit their model slaughter-house. If they can persuade him that butchering can be carried on in the present places without detriment to the public health, he intends to take their best-appointed slaughter-house as a model, and require all others to rival it in point of cleanliness. He will, however, peremptorily order the removal of all slaughter-houses from streets wherein there are no sewers, and wherever a slaughter-house has no drain leading to a street sewer, he will demand that the connection be made at once. An avalanche of plans for abattoirs, the President said, had descended upon him, and many men of means had offered to undertake the building of suitable places for slaughtering under the direction of the Board. Among these gentlemen was Mr. PETER COOPER, who had offered to take all the stock for an abattoir.

INSPECTORS FOR YONKERS.

Application having been made for the appointment of Inspectors for Yonkers, Dr. PARKER said that the Board ought first to look about the Fourth and Sixth Wards, and into dwellings where typhus fever had taken off its victims by scores. We stand in far more need of sanitary reform than [illegible] do in the [illegible] to abate the [illegible]

[illegible]

Prior to the adjournment—which was to Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock—a resolution was passed, directing the Secretary to publish an advertisement requesting citizens to direct their letters of complaint to the Sanitary Inspector, at No. 301 Mott-street, and not to the Commissioners individually; and the President said that, having had an interview with Mayor HOFFMAN in regard to the street-cleaning contract, he was almost prepared to assure his fellow-Commissioners that within fifteen days we should rejoice in streets as clean as those of the cleanest city on the face of the globe.

Inspector SMITH having tendered his resignation, Dr. JAMES L. BROWN was appointed to fill the vacancy.

CURIOUS COMPLAINTS.

Of the eighteen hundred complaints which the Board has received within a fortnight the following are, perhaps, most noteworthy:

"I desire to call your especial attention to a practice that prevails in our markets and on our ferries, especially from New-Jersey, to a great extent, which involves not only the health of the community, but also a violation of the highest laws of humanity. It is the practice of bringing animals—calves and sheep particularly—to market with their feet tied in such a manner that their ankles are swollen to more than double size, their flesh becomes inflamed and in this unhealthy condition they are slaughtered and the meat sold in market. It not unfrequently occurs that these animals, tied in this manner, are loaded upon carts and wagons in such numbers that they suffocate, and sometimes their heads hang over on the wheels, and are shamefully mutilated by the inhuman drivers. This thing occurs very often on the ferry-boats running between the leading railroads in New-Jersey and this City."

"I wish to call your attention to a practice among our butchers that is but little considered by the consumers of meat in New-York City, which I have long considered detrimental to the public health. It is the practice of inserting tubes into the fatty parts of a carcass of meat, and particularly sheep and lambs, also veal, and blowing it out full, often with the fetid breath of men who drink rum and use tobacco, so that the meat is really contaminated and rendered unhealthy."

CONFERENCE WITH THE CONTRACTORS.

President SCHULTZ met the contractors for street-cleaning, yesterday afternoon, and after a pleasant conference it was arranged that the existing contract should be considered binding; that the Health Commission should take no action concerning any past delinquencies of the street-cleaners, and that the contract should thenceforward be executed in good faith.

SEIZURE OF MORE UNWHOLESOME VEAL.

Officer VAN RIPER, of the Fifth Precinct, seized eighty carcasses of "bobs," at the Chambers-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad. The greater portion of the unwholesome veal was subsequently sent to the offal pier, at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street. The same officer also seized six "bobs" at the depot of the American Express Company, in Hudson-street.

THE COURT-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Examination of Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Mr. John Kellum and Mr. S. C. Lyons.

The Court-house Investigating Committee, consisting of Supervisors FOX, BLAKELY and HAYES, resumed their labors at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, Comptroller BRENNAN and Mr. JOHN KELLUM, the architect of the new Court-house, were present in obedience to the Sheriff's mandate. An ornate lithograph of the unfinished edifice as it is to appear at about the beginning of the twentieth century adorned the west wall of the Supervisors' Chamber, and was the centre of attraction until the beginning of the Committee's formal proceedings. The print represents the Court-house as seen from Chambers-street and Broadway, showing a massive portico in the centre, rising to the eaves overhanging the present walls. Surmounting the whole is a lofty dome rising about a hundred feet above the roof of the main building, fashioned after the dome of the Capitol of the United States, and capped by a temple of Liberty.

Before resuming the investigation, Supervisor FOX read a note from the Sheriff, notifying the Committee that he had been unable to find Messrs. ROBERT WAKEFIELD and JOHN PETTIGREW, two witnesses whose testimony is deemed important, and both of whom are clerks under the new Court-house Building Committee. Mr. JOHN KELLUM, architect, was the first witness sworn. He was unable to say with precision how many cubic feet of iron, brick, or marble had been used in the construction of the new Court-house, or how near completion the building is, or what its probable cost may be, but given time to make his figures he could name the approximate cost of the work. While Mr. KELLUM was on the stand counsel animadverted upon the alleged misconduct, or, at least, extravagance, of the Court-house Building Committee. Mr. CRAM, counsel for the defence, urged the Committee to require Mr. ANTHON, counsel for the prosecution, to make a direct charge that the Building Committee had been guilty of perjury or false pretence; but Mr. ANTHON declined to comply, saying that he was not a Supervisor; he was there to show that Supervisor ELY's allegations of fraud on the part of somebody were true; but as counsel he could make no direct charge. At length Mr. KELLUM's testimony was continued, as follows,

Mr. Kellum—I do not know in whose possession the contracts for the stone, iron and brick for the building are; as architect of the building I invited our principal iron manufacturers to bid for furnishing the iron; I was instructed to get three or four estimates of the cost of the iron from men who, in my judgment, were competent to do the work; this direction was given me by Supervisor Stewart; he said that he had no choice, but bade me get good men; I did not notify any persons to get estimates for stone or brick, as I had nothing to do with that; I do not know what the present or prospective cost of the building may be; it is a matter of such magnitude that, as an expert, I should prefer not to make an estimate; I cannot accurately state even approximately, the nearness of the building to completion; relatively to the whole building, with time to make figures, I can form an estimate of what progress has been made toward its completion.

Mr. Anthon asked the Committee to instruct Mr. Kellum to prepare a statement of the number of cubic feet of marble, iron and brick in the new Court-house.

Supervisor Fox—We desire to save that expense.

Mr. S. C. Lyons—I am County book-keeper; the entire sum that has been expended on the new Court-house to the present time is $2,275,406 09; of this sum $450,000 was paid for the ground; I cannot give you the items of expenditure; a portion of the money for the Court-house was raised by tax, and a portion by the utterance of revenue bonds; the interest that has been paid on these bonds is $218,000; from the records in my office I can state the amount that has been paid for iron, stone and brick, and will give you the figures to-morrow; the amount of the present appropriations for the continuance of the work, extending to the 31st of December next, is $450,000.

Mr. George Opdyke—In the year 1863 I was Mayor of the City of New-York; questions in relation to the contract for iron for the new Court-house came before me for approval in October of that year; I did not on that occasion send a message to the Board of Supervisors upon the subject; there were, I think, two contracts for marble made by the Building Commissioners; one, I think, was a contract for stone and the other for iron; evidence came before me in relation to the bids for both contracts; before I left office a third contract came before me for approval; the communications were made to me by the Common Council, and I do not know whether the contracts were written or oral: the paper here shown is a copy of a letter which I addressed to——; [Mr. Cram objected;] I sent the letter to the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Anthon proposed to introduce Mr. Opdyke's letter to show that the Committee on Building the Court-house rejected the lowest bid for furnishing materials and undertook to divide the contract between the two highest bidders.

Mr. CRAM objected, as the Ex-Mayor's letter was written from information and not from personal knowledge.

Mr. ANTHON said that the letter was proof that the Board of Supervisors had notice of the alleged action of the Committee. He desired to present in comparison the contract which was made by the committee and that which was made by the Comptroller.

Mr. CRAM—This case is being tried for the Press, and I object.

Supervisor FOX—Will the gentleman (Mr. ANTHON) proceed with the examination of the witness. The Committee are anxious to reach the facts, and do not wish to consume valuable time. The Press has accused us of attempting to drag this investigation along, and we wish to disprove the charge.

Mr. ANTHON's witnesses not being in attendance, and it being necessary that the testimony of Messrs. WAKEFIELD and PETTIGREW and all the contractors for supplying material for the Court-house should be taken, and as he informed the Committee that so far as the prosecution is concerned he can close the case to-day, the Committee adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Proposed Widening of Ann-street—St. Patrick's Day—The Tax Levy—Gates for Ferry-Boats—Washington's Birthday—Descriptions of Unknown Dead Persons to be Advertised in the Times.

This Board met at 2 P. M., on yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to suspend all further proceedings in relation to the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, was laid over.

The resolution from the other Board, expressing sympathy with the Fenian cause, and directing all the Corporation offices to be closed on St. Patrick's Day, was read.

Mr. PULLMAN said the Board of Aldermen appeared to have a strong desire to meddle with things that did not concern them. They had passed resolutions on the President's veto, a subject with which they had nothing to do. The Common Council was not elected to legislate for any nationalities, or any particular body of men. He hoped the whole subject would be laid on the table.

The resolutions were, however, concurred in, Mr. PULLMAN alone voting in the negative.

The tax levy, as amended by the other Board, was called up and laid over.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Corporation Counsel to appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to ordering the creation of stock for the purpose of building a public market.

Mr. ROBERTSON called up the ordinance relating to ferry-boats, &c., which was read as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS ON FERRIES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. All landings for steam ferry-boats, to and [illegible] the City and County of New-York, and within the [illegible] shall be securely fastened to the landing, and shall so continue while the gate remains open, and every such gate shall be and remain closed until such fastening shall have been made, and no such boat shall be cast off or unfastened or removed from the landing, or shall be attempted to be cast off or unfastened or removed from the landing, until such gate shall have been carefully and securely closed.

SEC. 3. For any violation of this ordinance the person or persons, company or companies, having charge as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered as other penalties for violations of ordinances of the Corporation are recovered, provided that no violations shall be deemed to have occurred within fifteen days from the passage of this ordinance.

Mr. PULLMAN thought the penalty entirely inadequate.

The ordinance was adopted.

A resolution from the other Board authorizing the Coroners to advertise descriptions of all unknown persons on whom they hold inquests in the TIMES and *Daily News*, was read.

Mr. MACKAY spoke of the absolute necessity of the authority being granted. Not a week passed that some cases did not occur where an advertised description of the persons of the deceased would be of the greatest importance.

The resolution was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying the bills incurred in celebrating WASHINGTON's birthday, amounting to $12,365, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Steamer San Jacinto Totally Destroyed—Aggregate Loss About $175,000.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on board the steamship *San Jacinto*, belonging to the Empire Line, running between this port and Savannah, Ga., as she was lying at her dock at Pier No. 13, North River. Notwithstanding the early arrival of the firemen, the flames gained rapid headway, owing to the combustible nature of the cargo, resulting in a total destruction of the cargo, and serious damage to the upper works of the vessel.

The *San Jacinto* arrived at this port from Savannah Wednesday morning, having on board seven hundred bales of cotton, four hundred of which had been discharged when the flames broke out. Meanwhile five hundred barrels of flour had been taken on board preparatory to the steamer's sailing for Savannah on Saturday. Loss on cargo is roughly estimated at $100,000, and the damage to the vessel will be nearly $75,000. The cargo is understood to be insured, and the loss on the steamship is also probably covered by insurance. The hull being of iron, was filled with water, and it now lies on the bottom.

The *San Jacinto* is owned by the Atlantic Steamship Company, and her agents were GARRISON & ALLEN, of No. 5 Bowling Green. She was valued at $175,000. Owing to the shippers of the cotton having insured their property at Savannah, no accurate estimate of the insurance can be made.

The Harbor Police boat performed good service during the progress of the fire in protecting vessels contiguous to the burning steamer, by hauling them into the stream out of danger.

FIRE IN DUANE STREET.

At 2 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in premises Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-street, near Church-street. The flames originated among a quantity of straw goods on the fifth floor, occupied by HAGGERTY & Co., as an auction warehouse. Loss in stock about $1,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $300. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Chess—Philadelphia vs. New-York.

As a sequel to the late Tournament of the New-York Chess Club, a match has at length been definitely arranged between Capt. G. H. MACKENZIE, of the New-York clubs, and Mr. REICHELEN, champion of the Philadelphian chess-players. The conditions of the encounter are that the first winner of seven games is to be declared the conqueror; that the time allowed for consideration of each move shall not exceed an average of five minutes, but may be divided in such manner as may suit the player, provided that he does not consume more than two hours for twenty-four moves, and that the hours of play shall be daily from 2 to 5 and 8 to 11 P. M. Mr. REICHELIN arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, and the commencement of play was agreed upon for 8 o'clock in the evening, with scarcely a possibility, however, of getting through the first game without adjournment.

Ice in the Hudson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CATSKILL, Monday, March 12, 1866.

Several communications having appeared in the TIMES and other New-York papers, conveying the impression that the Hudson River is closed at the several points north of Newburgh, I deem it but an act of justice to the proprietors of the Catskill Ferry to say that their ferry-boat forced a passage through the ice at this place on the 24th ult., and has been running regularly in connection with all the trains since that time. B.

[Advertisement.]

TEETH IN RUINS

Are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort; therefore, keep them in good repair with that established antidote for all the diseases that assail them—fragrant SOZODONT.

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In the Union Trust Company's office, until the 1st of May next, when they will occupy their office No. 18 Wall-st., now occupied by Francis T. Walker & Brother. Agents wanted.

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H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D., President of College.

[Advertisement.]

CHOLERA NOTICE.—The time is coming.—Residents of the brown-stone palaces of New-York and other cities, would do well to give a look at the French Theory on Cholera. You will there find an idea worth having. The book is free, costing nothing but your trouble in calling for it. SHERMAN & CO., Zythumsarians, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—M. A. Carreno and lady, Miss Teresa Carreno and servant, P. H. Brown and lady, M. Bremmer, lady and servant, A. Y. del Valle, lady and servant, H. Mason, lady and child, Miss J. Vilade, R. de Heva and lady, W. Brush, P. Brush, Miss J. Brush, P. Echeverria and lady, Mrs. Gibben, Miss S. West, M. McLewan and lady, James Melville and 3 sons, H. Dickerson, lady, child and servant, Miss W. Dickerson, G. H. Shaw and son, N. Grant, J. M. Diaz, D. Diaz, H. Diaz, J. Partridge, G. Partridge, A. de Barry, E. le Pine, bearer of dispatches for Paris; F. Ortega, C. Ortega, E. Fisher, A. Tabor, G. McDowell, F. Calcora, J. M. Bucigalupi, J. C. Budd, E. Samson, A. Vega, C. H. Doring, N. J. Davidson, S. Posy, Miss Cummings and niece, H. Stadmer, J. Heva, G. de Arena, Rev. J. M. Stimson, W. Stimson, Dr. J. R. Ricks, J. Finney, W. R. Havey, M. Lawrence, B. F. Manson, Q. Stewart—Total, 71.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—Jas. Lewis, V. Basanta, lady and 3 children; Mrs. McClure, Miss Basanta, Mr. Basanta, G. S. Thomas, James C. Young, R. M. Mackintosh, Miss Williamson, L. C. Schmidt, Thomas S. Warren, J. L. Fillet, W. W. Manson, Jos. Welch, Miss Maldon, J. C. Leveriss, L. M. Newbold, Thos. Norton, M. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 11 | Sun sets..... 6 08 | Moon sets.... 6 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 30 | Gov. Island. 8 19 | Hell Gate... 9 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.
Bark Wayfarer, (Br.,) Blashford, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.
Brig Sitka, Browne, St. Johns, S. Michulana.
Schooners Edith, Wheeler, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Robert Knapp, Sackett, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool March 1, with mdse. and 690 passengers to John G. Dale. March 2, off Old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship City of Cork, bound up channel. 12th, lat. 42 02, lon. 59 40, passed ship Sunrise, from Liverpool for New-York, 26 ds. out; same day, 617 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a steamer, supposed the City of Manchester, bound E.; also one of the National Co.'s steamers, bound E.
Steamship Union, (Br.,) Palmer, London Feb. 24, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Since the 9th inst. had strong gales from E., with thick fog.
Steamship Fung Shuey, Gough, New-Orleans March 8, 11 A. M., S. W. Pass 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced E. and N. E. winds the entire passage. Arrived off Sandy Hook 14th inst., at 12 M., but on account of a thick fog was obliged to anchor.
Steamship Gussie, Telfair, Dean, Morehead City, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana March 10, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Left in port, steamship Corsica, for New-York same day at 4 P. M. The steamers Cortes, from Boston, and Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia, had arrived out. The Evening Star left for New-Orleans on the 10th at 7 P. M. The Morro Castle was detained at the Hook 30 hours by fog.
Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Chas. H. Pierson.
Steamer Dudley Buck, Knight, New-Orleans, via Dry Tortugas and Key West March 7, to U. S. Quartermaster. March 11, off Cape Romain, passed a large square-rigged propeller, strg. S. W. by W., showing a white flag with red border and letter S. in centre. Left at Key West, U. S. transport Empire, Dobbins, for Washington, D. C., coaling.
Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamer El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and cotton to C. Goodspeed.
Steamer Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.
Ship Fortuna, (Hanov.,) Wolff, London, via Falmouth 80 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Jan. 15, in the English Channel, John Winkleman, seaman, fell from the foretopsail-yard overboard and was lost.
Bark White Cloud, Freeman, Cedar Keys, Fla., 22 ds., with cedar to H. W. Loud & Co. Had very heavy weather, stove bulwarks.
Bark Ansgar, (Dan.,) Aricoe, Bordeaux 52 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Christiana, (Swed.,) Almgren, Newcastle 60 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. March 4, lat. 36, lon. 70 42, saw a schooner dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned, apparently American.
Bark Jeanie, (of Melbourne,) Baker, Foo Choo Oct. 12, passed Angier Nov. 18, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 6, St. Helena Jan. 23, with tea to Cary & Co. Was hove to off Cape Hatteras, with heavy gales from N. to N. N. W.
Bark Ann Wheaton, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Prindle, London 55 ds., with molasses to Geo. F. Bulley. March 9, off Hatteras, encountered a severe hail-storm. March 13, 25 miles E. of Barnegat, saw a spar buoy, painted white and black stripes, about 12 feet above water.
Bark Almena, Swan, Rotterdam Nov. 15, via Bermuda 11 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Ella Virginia, Johnson, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, &c., to Dowley, Corners & Co.
Bark Adelgunde, Johnsen, Santos 65 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Cavour, (Br.,) Chapman, Palermo 71 ds., with fruit, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Brig Dove, (Br.,) Rugen, Remedios 13 ds., with molasses, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Brig Ocean Wave, Barter, Savannah 8 ds., with timber to H. W. Loud & Co.
Brig Renshaw, Smith, St. Mark's 20 ds., with cotton to J. E. Ward & Co. Left brig C. W. Ring aground on the bar.
Brig James M. Wiswell, (new,) Chase, Machias, with timber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.
Brig G. W. Barter, Freethy, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., with timber to Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, Apalachicola 18 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.
Brig Giulietta, (Ital.,) Maresca, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co.
Brig Stabia, (Ital.,) Romano, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit, &c., to Slocovich & Smith.
Brig Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Halifax 14 ds., with fish to G. F. Peniston & Co.
Brig Tangier, Smith, Fernandina.
Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbados,) Sawyer, Ponce, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to E. T. Smith. Been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.
Schr. Serena B., Wakeman, Mobile 25 ds., with cotton to master.
Schr. Dundee, (Br.,) Loomer, San Juan 33 ds., with logwood to Strout Bros.
Schr. Union, Averill, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.
Schr. Corvo, Yeaton, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.
Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.
Schr. Ruth Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.
Schr. Lucy Ames, ——, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.
Schr. Life-boat, Read, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. Wm. Jones, Monroe, Rockland, for City Point.
Schr. J. B. Myers, Van Clief, Wilmington.
Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Wilmington.
Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Godfrey, Boston.
WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Below.

Ship Endymion, Williams, Liverpool Jan. 22.
Ship Great Western.
Bark Rosamond.
Bark Sam Shephard.
Bark Joseph W. Nichols.
Bark Ellen Morrison, McCarty, Ponce, P. R.
Bark C. V. Minot, Rogers, Cabarien.
Bark G. W. Holbrook, ——.
Brig Thomas Owens, from Nuevitas.
Brig Eclipse, ——.
Brig Helena.
Brig Elba.

Miscellaneous.

The brig San Juan still lies ashore on Shark River Beach. The steamtug Gladiator, Capt. Hazard, has gone to her assistance.

RETURNED.—The bark Lota, (Br.,) Barber, hence for Shanghai, while going over the Bar this afternoon, struck on a sunken wreck, and returned for examination.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Allen Francis, the Consul of the United States at Victoria, Vancouver Island, of the wreck on the 21st day of January ultimo, on the west coast of the above-named island of the American bark Mustang, of New-York. The officers and crew were all saved.

Spoken, &c.

J. W. Jenkins—ship, from West Indies for Bristol, March 2, off Bermuda.
Loch Lamar—bark, from New-London for Cuba, March 2, lat. 33 21, lon. 72 30.
New-York—bark, bound S., March 6, 12 miles E. of Tybee.
Robert Stephenson—brig, from Cardiff for Bahia, 40 ds. out, Feb. 13, lat. 35 45, lon. 15.
Wild Horse—schr., of Maitland, N. S., strg. S., Feb. 28, lat. 31 37, lon. 71 25.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arr. from New-York, 21st, Highland Mary, at Naples; 27th, Hermann, at Bremen; March 1, Southampton, at Plymouth.
Sld. for New-York, 1st, Miranda, from Deal; Constantine, from Queenstown.
Sld. for Philadelphia, 1st, Wyoming, from Liverpool.
Sld. for Baltimore, 1st, Oreste, from Liverpool.
MEM.—The Lucy E. Ashby, from Shanghai for New-York, is ashore near Pernambuco; part of the cargo was saved.

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.

Arr. from New-York, Talisman, at Pernambuco; Maria Victoria, at Montevideo.
Arr. from City Point, Crestofero and Columbia, at Venice.

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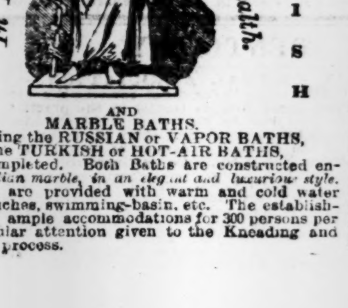

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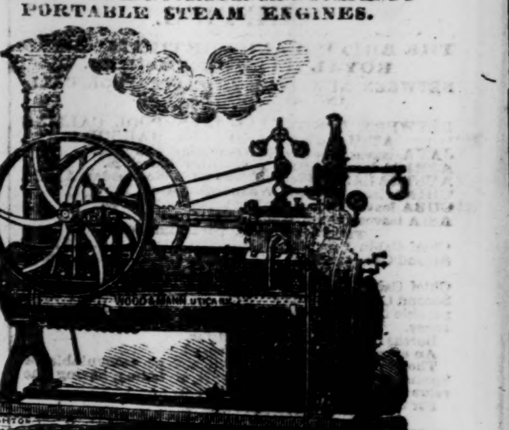

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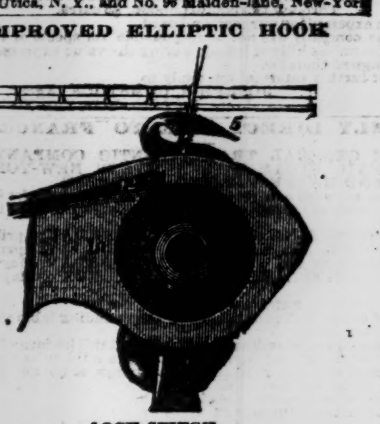
THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK



LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

LOCKWOOD'S

COLLAR.

MOULDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company announce to the trade that they have just brought out a new moulded collar, having more space for the cravat, and in all respects better fitting and better shaped than any heretofore produced, (with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars.")

The paper is solid and will not split, and is consequently stronger and more durable than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who, for many years past, have made the bond, deed and bank-note paper for the United States Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best cloth lined goods, and are guaranteed the best all paper collars made.

Each collar is branded with an "arrow," which has been registered in the United States Circuit Court as our trademark for the quality of goods.

A new line of discounts offered to jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Nos. 255 and 259 South 3d-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 33 Reade-st., New-York.

ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE FOR THE TEETH

For Sale by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers.

PARKER BROS.

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.

Acknowledged by epicures to be *the* Sauce for roast meats, fish, game, steaks, chops, soups, salads, &c., imparting an unrivaled richness and delicacy of flavor to all made dishes. For sale by all grocers, fruit, preserve and pickle houses.
C. R. PARKER, Sole Agent, No. 75 Bleecker-st.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF MARCH 3, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
46	200	6302	400	12745	400	18192	500	23735	400
289	400	6407	1000	12804	200	18282	200	23761	400
364	200	6441	1000	12812	400	18418	200	23960	200
370	400	6471	500	12851	200	18431	500	24154	200
432	200	6569	500	12853	200	18489	200	24188	500
517	400	6571	500	12897	200	18495	1000	24499	500
719	400	6575	400	13028	200	18506	400	24542	200
860	400	6635	200	13039	200	18625	500	24547	500
882	200	6686	200	13123	200	18690	1000	24567	400
889	200	6696	400	13306	400	18716	200	24621	200
992	400	7032	500	13568	400	18749	200	24659	400
1115	400	7175	200	13760	400	18770	400	24717	500
1295	400	7217	200	13895	200	18781	200	24797	200
1346	200	7226	400	13909	1000	18810	200	24830	200
1408	400	7337	200	13937	500	18848	200	24922	200
1491	200	7347	200	14229	400	19014	500	24996	1000
1595	1000	7354	400	14397	200	19025	400	25096	200
1864	200	7579	400	14504	400	19040	500	25087	500
1886	200	7665	200	14578	400	19333	400	25162	500
1914	200	7692	400	14644	400	19409	200	25270	200
2014	500	7889	400	14692	400	19463	500	25341	200
2105	200	8087	400	14718	400	19509	500	25378	200
2122	200	8127	500	14796	400	19612	400	25406	500
2194	1000	8161	200	14806	400	19643	200	25541	200
2414	500	8300	200	14903	1000	19664	400	25639	200
2446	200	8331	500	15001	200	19711	200	25818	500
2451	400	8379	400	15016	200	19835	400	25951	400
2463	200	8399	400	15023	400	19858	200	26014	500
2498	400	8435	400	15059	200	19874	500	26025	400
2698	400	8624	50000	15089	500	19904	1000	26040	500
2808	200	8663	200	15111	500	19969	400	26051	200
2939	400	8759	400	15116	400	20030	1000	26167	400
3019	100000	8812	25000	15157	400	20121	200	26206	200
3033	200	8898	200	15164	400	20160	400	26215	200
3055	400	8927	400	15226	5000	20168	400	26245	200
3068	200	8964	200	15292	200	20204	400	26359	400
3179	200	9069	400	15373	1000	20249	400	26441	400
3282	400	9090	400	15482	200	20312	10000	26477	400
3494	400	9136	200	15543	200	20320	200	26502	200
3576	400	9145	200	15639	200	20338	400	26724	1000
3616	500	9208	400	15701	400	20349	200	26751	400
3762	400	9275	200	15743	1000	20377	200	26835	200
3820	500	9280	500	15753	500	20398	400	26942	200
4030	200	9389	400	15764	500	20619	200	26982	1000
4064	200	9532	200	15766	200	20692	200	27033	400
4118	200	9767	500	15777	500	21108	500	27057	200
4122	500	9870	400	15853	1000	21143	200	27188	400
4355	500	9925	400	16877	200	21251	500	27251	400
4398	1000	10128	500	15942	200	21256	200	27259	400
4399	200	10351	500	16185	400	21304	400	27364	400
4407	500	10369	200	16199	400	21318	200	27446	500
4694	500	10379	400	16286	200	21337	200	27479	200
4751	400	10393	400	16522	400	21407	200	27505	1000
4834	400	10807	200	16579	200	21441	400	27558	500
4848	400	10775	200	16600	500	21589	400	27764	500
4877	200	10823	1000	16712	500	21714	1000	27769	200
4961	200	10829	400	17001	400	21801	1000	27857	500
5017	400	10873	200	17052	500	21804	200	27930	200
5044	200	10912	400	17127	200	21805	400	27953	200
5194	500	10968	500	17157	200	21816	200	28071	400
5289	200	10970	1000	17198	400	21858	500	28162	200
5434	400	10974	200	17302	200	21881	400	28202	400
5504	400	11264	500	17309	200	21994	200	28205	200
5538	200	11298	200	17311	5000	22092	200	28217	500
5574	200	11320	400	17349	400	22116	1000	28357	400
5626	200	11674	400	17427	400	22224	400	28513	400
5641	200	11680	500	17445	200	22627	400	28628	200
5665	200	11709	500	17532	200	22559	500	28841	400
5739	200	11828	1000	17587	200	22620	500	28990	400
5848	200	11836	200	17614	200	22655	200	29158	200
5906	200	11849	1000	17763	200	22757	1000	29208	400
5919	200	12115	200	17870	400	22833	400	29235	200
5987	200	12263	1000	17937	500	22889	200	29288	500
6026	400	12331	200	17939	200	22909	200	29366	400
6039	200	12537	200	18024	200	23205	1000	29545	400
6137	200	12557	500	18103	400	23481	200	29743	200
6179	200	12733	1000	18110	200				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

3011	1000	8623	500	8816	400	20318	200	15230	200
3012	1000	8625	500	8817	400	20319	200	17312	200
3013	1000	8626	500	8818	400	20320	200	17313	200
3014	1000	8627	500	8819	400	15221	200	17314	200
3015	1000	8628	500	8820	400	15222	200	17315	200
3016	1000	8629	500	20311	200	15223	200	17316	200
3017	1000	8630	500	20313	200	15224	200	17317	200
3018	1000	8811	400	20314	200	15225	200	17318	200
3020	1000	8813	400	20315	200	15227	200	17319	200
8621	500	8814	400	20316	200	15228	200	17320	200
8622	500	8815	400	20317	200	15229	200		

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 225, March 15, 1866.
22, 8, 1, 72, 16, 18, 21, 29, 27, 34, 28, 33.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 226, March 15, 1866.
6, 61, 5, 54, 13, 62, 31, 56, 34, 28, 49, 71.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 125, March 15, 1866.
27, 46, 54, 19, 11, 57, 73, 6, 28, 47, 34, 50.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 126, March 15, 1866.
66, 77, 27, 63, 45, 64, 71, 46, 14, 65, 67, 49.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing
SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., &c., sent in all legal lotteries.
J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENING of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 15, City Hall on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
MICHAEL HALLORAN,
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
Committee.